The Bombay Gazette.

No 12,287 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1888.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

OGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P. Captain.	
L SUTLEJ	4191	800 W. D. Worcester.	27th Apr.
AM	3033	500 G. W. F. Browne.	27th "
HAWUR	3900	600 W. A. Wheler	4th May.
	3041	500 H. T. Weighell	11th May.
NON	4189	800 C. R. Edwards	18th "
			Tuesday
	3033	500 G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
	4401	800 W. A. Seaton	29th "
	3041	500 H. T. Weighell	5th June
D	4023	700 A. W. Adamson	12th "
	3033	500 G. W. F. Browne	19th "
	4124	800 E. M. Edmond	26th "

B. L. proceed to Brindisi and marked B. M. L. to Brindisi,

call at Malta, Gibraltar, the Brindisi Marseilles and London.

change at Aden to for Aden only.

and passengers Brindisi, Mar-

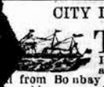
Railway Fare and names

Brindisi in- Taranto,

p.m. on

N,'

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE New Steamship CITY of DUBLIN, 5,000 tons, Captain R. McNEIL, built under special Survey above the highest Class at Lloyds, will sail from Bombay for Liverpool on or about 2nd May. The cabins are on deck amidships, and each contains two berths, fitted up and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried.

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions for Family Parties and Missionaries.

Conductors meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports, through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON, EMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY. Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

"HORN HEAD" arrived from London at Karachee, 19th April, 1888.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby requested to clear their BILLS of LADING for my counter- and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective the Prince's Dock.

Lame's surveyor Capt. CLARK, will attend ning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in ect must be adjusted before the goods are from the Landing sheds. After removal from ing sheds the steamer will not be RESPON- any damage whatever. No claims will be paid ng of the steamer.

JOHN U. HEYN, Agent.

Hunstone Circle, Bombay, 19th April, 1888.

ES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

ON & Co. are now IMPORTING from the LEADING CONTINENTAL whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain thus removing the difficulty so often Europeans in this country of obtaining Wines at a moderate cost.

ss apply to

HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER, 6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

of WINES, &c., ON SALE

of the undersigned :—

HAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
	Rs. 54 0	
	" 53 0	56 0
Pre-		
	" 52 0	Rs. 54 0
	" 60 0	" 63 0

MAYENCE.

CE OF WALES.	15 0	Rs. 15 0
		" 19 0
	19 0	" —
	0	" 24 0
	0	" —
	0	" 26 0
	0	" —
	0	" 31 0
	0	" —

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th April, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mundvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bahrein, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "UMBALLA," 1,908 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, 14th May, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,400 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY at noon, and MARMAGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train, and the s.s. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, will leave the same ports, at same hours, on SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class	" 7 8
Do.	Deck without diet	" 1 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay, 20th April, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COARSE CUT
SCOTCH OATMEAL.

Prepared from the finest selected Midlothian Growths.

Per 2 lb. tins, 10 annas.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SARDINES AU CITRON.

A great improvement on the ordinary Sardine, being most delicately flavoured with Lemon Juice.

Small tin, As. 10. Large tin, Re. 1.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited, WINE & STORE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES

KEILLER'S APPLE JAM. KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
KEILLER'S B. CURRANT JAM. KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S DAMSON JAM. KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S GOOSEBERRY JAM. KEILLER'S STRAWBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.

1 lb. tins, 7 annas each.

KEILLER'S CHERRY. KEILLER'S APRICOT

1 lb. tins, 9 annas each.

Sole Agents for the Presidency, TREACHER AND CO., Limited, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GUARANTEED
TABLE PLATE.
ELECTRO-POTOSI
(Registered).

In introducing this

SPECIAL BRAND OF ELECTRO-PLATE,

The POTOSI SILVER COMPANY submit that they have OVERCOME A GREAT OBJECTION

In the purchasing of Plated Forks and Spoons, in that the QUANTITY OF SILVER DEPOSITED IS GUARANTEED,

and also the

Wear for a long period.

The Plating is on Potosi Silver, a beautiful white metal itself, and well known for its excellence and wear-resisting qualities, so that if the Silver, through bad usage of the articles, is removed, a METAL IS REVEALED SIMILAR IN MANY RESPECTS and not of the colour of brass, as is too often the case with most makes of Electro-Plate.

THE "GUARANTEED" ELECTRO-PLATE

Is produced in two qualities, and with each dozen of Forks and Spoons is given.

A Guarantee bearing the Seal of the Company, certifying that the various weights of Silver have been duly deposited on the goods.

PRICE LIST OF ELECTRO-POTOSI OLD "ENGLISH" OR "FIDDLE" PATTERN.

Guaranteed to wear twenty years.

		Weight of silver deposited dwt.		Rs.	a.
Table Spoons or Forks		14	per doz.	23	0
Dessert "	"	10	"	17	8
Tea "		9	"	10	8
" "	5 o'clock	5	"	8	0
Egg "	Gilt Bowl	8	"	12	0
Mustard "	"	7	"	12	0
Salt "	"	7	"	11	8
Pickle Forks		10	each	1	4
Oyster "		10	"	1	0
Gravy Spoons		28	"	4	8
Sugar "		10	"	1	2
" Tongs		12	"	2	0
" "	5 o'clock	8	"	1	0
Soup Ladles		42	"	7	0
Sauce "		12	"	2	0
Butter Knives		12	"	2	0
Ice Tongs		12	"	2	0

GUARANTEED TO WEAR FIFTEEN YEARS.

		Weight of Silver deposited. dwt.		Rs.	a.
Table Spoons or Forks		9	per doz.	19	0
Dessert "	"	7	"	14	0
Tea "		6	"	9	0
Egg "		6	"	8	8
Mustard "		5	"	7	0
Sugar "		7	each	0	14
" Tongs		9	"	1	8
Soup Ladles		27	"	6	0
Sauce "		8	"	1	8

EACH DOZEN SPOONS AND FORKS WILL BE PACKED IN AN ELEGANT MINIATURE CHEST.

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

CRICKET KIT.

		Rs.	a.
BATS, Boys,' each Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-0, Re. 2-4 and		2	12
Do. Practice	each	5	12
Do. do. Best Selected Dovetailed	"	7	0
Do. Single Cane	"	8	8
Do. Double Cane	"	9	8
Do. Treble Cane	"	10	8
Do. All Cane	"	12	0
STUMPS for Boys' use	per set	2	2
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Balls	"	3	8
Do. With Brass Ferrules	"	5	12
Do. do. and Iron Points	"	6	8
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c	each	12	0

		Rs.	a.
BALLS, Boys,' each Re. 1-4 to		1	12
Do. Duke's Double Seam	each	3	8
Do. do. Treble Seam	"	4	12
Do. Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam	"	3	8
Do. do. Treble Seam.	"	4	0
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured	"	4	12
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventillated. per pair		6	8
BATTING GLOVES, best Improved Vulcanised Tubular India Rubber	"	7	0
BAGS for Carrying Cricket Kit, Strong Green Cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock. Per pair		18	0
LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin	"	7	0
SHOES, fitted with Spikes	"	10	8

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

		Rs.	a.
BATS, Best English make, Gent's	each	6	8
Do. do. Cork-handled, Gent's	"	7	8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a Screw Adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung	"	14	
Do. do. Champion Match, Plain Strung	"	9	8
Do. do. do. Double Strung	"	11	8
Do. do. do. Cork Handled.	"	10	8
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the Latest Pattern	"	12	8
Do. "The Demon" Slazenger's	"	12	8
Do. "The Victor" Fortnam's	"	12	8
Do. Ayre's Champion	"	12	12

		Rs.	a.
BALLS, best Flannel covered, catgut sewn, Regulation size	per doz.	8	8
Do. do. do. Champion, Undersewn do.	"	9	0
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced	"	12	0
Do. Ayre's do.	"	12	0
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case	per set	47	8
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½ Regulation Club	each	11	8
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws	"	7	8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles	per pair	10	0

FOOT-BALL.

	Rs.	a.
ASSOCIATION BALLS, Vulcanized India-rubber, covered with best hide leather, specially dressed		
No. 4—28 in circumference each	6	12
No. 5—28 in do. "	7	8
No. 6—30 in do. "	8	8
No. 7—32 in do. "	9	8
RUGBY BALLS, Nos. and Price the same as Association Balls.		

GOLF.

	Rs.	a
BALLS, Nos. 26, 27, 27½ and 28 per doz.	9	8
CLEEK'S each	4	12
IRONS "	4	12
IRON NIBLICKS "	4	12
PLAY CLUBS "	3	12
PUTTERS "	3	12
SPOONS, Long, Middle and Short "	3	12

RACKETS, FENCING, QUOITS, FISHING TACKLE,
BADMINTON, FIVES, POLO, SPORTING AMMUNITION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DRESS PUMPS
DRESS OXFORD SHOES
TENNIS SHOES

OUR SEASON'S SHIPMENTS now to hand in the above. These Goods are of very superior finish and quality, and in Tennis and Athletic Shoes we have the very latest and approved makes, especially manufactured to withstand the effects of this Climate, viz. Soles never come off).

		Rs.	a.
Dress Pumps lined with Rich Satin, West End Shapes		12	8
Dress Oxford Shoes, Superior finish	"	14	0
The "Champion" Tennis Shoes, very Durable, Compressed Felt Soles, very Light Ladies'	"	9	8
Do. do. do. Gent.'s from	"	11	8
The "Dermatine" (by letters patent) Tennis Shoes, in Black, Navy Blue, White Canvas and Buck Skin Uppers, Ladies' and Gent.'s from	"	7	0
Brown Calf Tennis Shoes, pure Rubber Soles	"	14	8

ANY OF THE ABOVE MADE TO MEASURE.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. REGISTER KEPT OF ALL MEASURES.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., BOOT MAKERS, SADDLERS, &c., BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

451 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality	Rs. 140,	plain quality Rs. 100.
" Express, 5 Do. do.	Rs. 150,	do. do. Rs. 110.
Single Shot, Winchesters	Rs. 65	
Rs. 11	Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles	Rs. 17
	" " 500 "	" 22

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, L

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND

WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS

OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR

NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituen shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIRTS "HOAR & CO.'S CELEBRATED" SHIRTS

"FOR ALL OCCASIONS."

EASE, COMFORT, & PRECISION.

WRITE FOR OUR SPECIAL SHIRT & COLLAR LIST.

HOAR & CO., {SHIRT-MAKERS.} BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE only Hotel in Bombay has English IRON BEDSTEAD with SPRING MATTRESS.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour with full access to sea-breeze.

TARIFF, Rs. 5 per day.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" M

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME],

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition,

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 188

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always ava

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and able for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

tice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent

kties, Scarfs, Braces of different Makers, stone Rugs, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE KAISER-I-HIND.
CIRCULATION 2,350 COPIES.
BY FAR THE MOST WIDELY CIRCULATED OF ALL THE *GUJARATI* & *ANGLO-GUJARATI* JOURNALS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY'S) ISSUE OF THE KAISER-I-HIND
Will contain a RECENT Portrait of His Late Majesty, WILLIAM I., Emperor of Germany.

THE ISSUE OF APRIL 29
Will Contain a Big Size Portrait of THE NEW GERMAN EMPEROR, FREDERICK III. KING OF PRUSSIA.

THE ISSUE OF MAY 6, WILL CONTAIN A SPLENDID ILLUSTRATION OF THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE GERMAN EMPREOR CONVEYING THE BODY FROM THE PALACE TO LIE IN STATE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

THE ISSUE OF MAY 13, WILL CONTAIN ANOTHER GRAND ILLUSTRATION OF THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE LATE EMPEROR, IN THE UNTER DEN LINDEN.

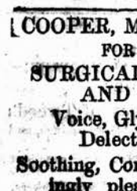
The *Kaiser-i-Hind* is the best Medium of Advertisements.

PROFESSOR CHATRE'S CIRCUS,
OPPOSITE THE CRAWFORD MARKET.
PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT, AT 9 P.M.,
AND
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, AT 4 P.M.,
ON WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS.
SEE HAND BILLS.

CHEAP PASSAGES!!
HOMEWARD!

MAC IVER'S favourite S.S. "NIAGARA", 2,600 tons, SAILING about 15th May. No doctor or Stewardess; also the new s.s. "STOLIA," 3,000 tons, with Doctor and Stewardess, about 25th May. FARES exceptionally low. BAGGAGE space liberal.—Apply to
W. WATSON & Co.,
Bankers, Army & Passenger Agents.
20, Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.



S. MERKA is due here on the 28th instant, and will leave for Zanzibar direct on or about the 5th prox. For Freight and passage apply to
ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Mandvee, Khoja Mohla, 19th April, 1888.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "APOLLO," ARRIVED from HULL, are here y requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock. The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.
After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 19th April, 1888. Agents.

THE WESTERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS, Limited.
IT is hereby notified that Mr. CURSETJEE MERWANJEE JUSSAWALLA, having been APPOINTED MANAGER of this Company, he is AUTHORIZED to RECEIVE and PAY all MONEYS DUE to and by the Company.
By Order of the Board,
E. FREEBORN.
Managing Director.
Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

JOHN JONES, OF 938, STRAND.
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
SOLE AGENT.
E. P. CHUBB.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37 PARSREE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

A LONDON FIRM of MERCHANTS having a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT in BOMBAY for the last 5 years, and possessing already a good connection among the Bazaar Dealers, is ready to appoint a new Manager or Indent Agent for their Bombay Branch in place of their late Manager, who has been promoted. Applicants must be personally known to the leading Indentors in the fancy goods trade, and must not object calling [illegible] Beach, and must not object calling [illegible] of the firm residing in London, only such [illegible] need apply who can produce first-rate references, and who are thorough men of business, to whom the entire charge of the Bombay Branch may safely be entrusted. A good salaried and commission offered; either European or Native Gentlemen may apply for the appointment, but Parsees preferred.—Apply by letter to "Z. Z." care of this paper.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.
FOR SPORTING KIT,
CRICKET, BADMINTON,
LAWN-TENNIS KIT, &c., &c.
BEST INDIAN MADE LAWN-TENNIS BATS, Rs. 4-4 each.
CORK HANDLED, Rs. 4-12 each.
nearly equal to the English articles.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
FOR MEDICINES
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
AND SUNDRIES.
Voice, Glycerine, Pine, and Delectable Lozenges.
Soothing, Comforting, and exceedingly pleasant Jujubes, for
SHORE TH[illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE of household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain wares, carriage, horse, &c., &c.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., at Grant Road, the household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, carriage, horse, &c., &c., the property of E. FREEBORN, Esq.
The same consisting of rich glass porcelain, plated, and crockery wares, rich flower vases, table ornaments, duplex and other kerosine oil lamps, Brussels carpets, very handsome French polished furniture by Descamps and others, Engineering, Scientific, and masonic and literary books, flowerpots, plants, office brougham, horse, harness, &c.
Also one strong double Phaeton, the property of another gentleman.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 21st April, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of celebrated Price and Co.'s perfumery, consisting of old Brown windsor and toilet soaps, violet and millefleur powder, extract of lime and glycerine, lavender water, frangipani, roudeltia, boquet, white rose, bridal boquet, vrolia, sarsaparile, codliver oil, lime and glycerine, marrow and golden oil, &c., &c.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong pony-cart with pony and harness.
1 ,, strong four-seated open carriage in very good order, by Kesterton.
1 handsome strong mail-phaeton in very good order.
1 ,, strong chesnut Australian horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1 black waler, 15 hands, goes in single and double harness.
The property of the Fire Brigade.
1 Chesnut waller.
1 Bay do.
The property of another gentleman.
1 strong built buggy.
1 handsome strong English-built victoria in very good order with bay horse and harness.
1 handsome strong English-built 4-seated open carriage in very good order, with a pair of handsome fast-trotting bay Arab horses, and set of brass-mounted double harness.
1 handsome black Newfoundland dog.
1 chesnut C. B. pony, aged, 13-½ good hack, and goes well in harness, quiet.
1 grey C.B. pony 6 years, 13¾ good hack, goes well in harness, very fast.
The property of a gentleman proceeding to England—
1 handsome strong English-built canoe-shaped landau, in very good order, by Hart, of Bond street, suitable for one or pair of horses.
The property of a deceased gentleman—
1 handsome strong circular fronted miniature brougham, with opera sides, in very good order, by "Thorn," with a powerful chesnut Arab horse and harness.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows street, Fort, below Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockee Petit's office, the blackwood and teakwood piano and carved French-polished, household furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware Doulton ware and crown Derby ware, large size and Aviar with birds, fancy flower vases, bentwood chairs, perambulator, bedstead, a collection of fancy table ornaments and vases in real Dresden doulton crown Derby, Japan and Satsuma ware, large size aviary with birds, &c. &c., the property of J. FLEWKER, Esq.
The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE COLLECTION OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS, AT MALABAR HILL.
On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 7-30 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, opposite the "Reservoir," a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of crotons, ferns, bignonias, stephanotes, orchids, palms, and many other flowering shrubs, the property of General J. H. WHITE.
Catalogues are published, and the plants are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND LOST LUGGAGE AT THE G.I.P. RAILWAY VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOREE BUNDER.
On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—
A quantity of lost luggage.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's patent table and hanging lamps, a handsome strong English-built victoria, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Professor M. MACMILLAN.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Marine Villa," Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood teakwood and mahogany household furniture of the latest designs, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a grand boudoir pianoforte in solid mahogany by Kaps, nearly new in first rate condition, very rich and brilliant tone, especially built for Indian climate, magnificent marble clock, with side ornaments, very rich real Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rare table ornaments, very rich tapestry, curtain, handsome silaks patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strongly built comfortable Victoria, in very good order, one very handsome and fast Bay galloway, 5 years old, and a set of plated mounted single harness by Bennett, &c., &c. the property of Dr. R. Riswalds, secretary to the Imperial German Consul.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On MONDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, opposite the reservoir, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood and plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order by "Winbridge," very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate full-sized slate billiard table by J. BENNETT and Co., with balls, cues, marking board, &c., complete, first-rate pictures and oleographs rich table ornaments, a handsome rosewood grand square pianoforte by Schaidmayer and Sohn, handsome China and Japanese vases rich Brussel's and Persian carpets, &c., &c., &c., the property of General J. H. WHITE.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 21st April, 1888.

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IS warranted to cure [illegible] Urinary Organs [illegible] tional Gravel a[illegible] each, by all C[illegible]

NOTICES.

SEA AND OCEAN
RAPID NAVIGATION.
A LECTURE on this subject will be delivered at the Framji Cowasji Institute, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, by Mr. G. A. de PENNING, explanatory of his patent for securing increased speed or rapidity of Ocean Navigation.
SIR HENRY MORLAND, Kt., R.N., will take the chair at 5-30.
ADMISSION FREE.

WANTED, A PRACTICAL MAN who will be capable of personally Superintending and directing up-country Smiths and Carpenters in a Workshop, and also the ordinary P. W. D. Works of a Military Station. A suitable man will be taken on as a Sub-Overseer, 1st Grade, on the Temporary Establishment, and the employment will probably be continuous.
Apply with copies of testimonials, and stating pay, &c., required, to
THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Ahmednagar District.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have APPOINTED MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 30th instant and 1st proximo for the purpose of BALLOTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of Mr. JAMES G. SMITH, who has obtained six months' leave of absence.
The ballot-box will be open at the office of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m., on each of the above days.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 23th April, 1888.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., Ld.
ધી મદરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની લીમીટેડ.
NOTICE is hereby given that the 14th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 21st April, 1888, at 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:—
1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
2nd.—To Declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Gocouldass Narronjee as Director in the room of Mr. Vallubdass Waljee, deceased.
4th.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors.
મુળજી જેઠાની કું.
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1888.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 6th to 21st April, 1888, both days inclusive.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

THE punctual man gets on and climbs the ladder of life. The unpunctual, the irregular, the untrustworthy man sinks to the lowest level. To become a punctual man, you must carry a reliable time-keeper. Everybody cannot afford a Watch, and it is often those most anxious to get on who can afford it least. It is to supply this want that the Waterbury Watch has been invented and is manufactured. Its cost is only Rs. 8-8, and yet it is a perfect time-keeper, and as such has risen into the very highest repute in England and America. It is worn by all classes, up to the very highest. Princes, Generals, Scientists, Literarians, Civil Engineers, Electricians, all wear it. Among late purchasers we may mention—Prince Albert Victor of Wales (son of the Prince of Wales), Prince William of Prussia (who sent us an order for thirty-six "Waterburys," and wears one himself). Queen Olga of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Sultan of Morocco, George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates (of *The World*), G. R. Sims, Professor Jamieson (of Glasgow University), Professor Edison (the World-known Electrician), etc., etc., and over 3,50,000 are being worn by the most enlightened Englishmen in the World.
The "Waterbury," although a low-priced Watch, is not a cheap Watch. It is one of the costliest in the world. Its price is Rs. 8-8, packed in a handsome Satin-lined box; but the first "Waterbury" ever made was the product of ten years' keen study, and the experimental expenditure of many thousand of pounds, and every "Waterbury" now manufactured is the result of 500 separate operations, and the product of a factory containing costly and intricate automatic machinery to the value of THIRTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

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CHAPTER III.
BOMBAY CASTLE—Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills, Amour—Captain Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.
CHAPTER IV.

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PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the
TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES.
NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.
ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.
The undersigned having been Born on the
Day of 18
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name
Address
Occupation
188
Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.
* This may be red to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, [illegible] BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS KEROSENE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,920
,, 1885	£288,1.6
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POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY and CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
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REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured in either Alexandria or Port Said.
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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£
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Right Hon.

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TO BE LET, a very desirable upper-floor of a BUNGALOW, situated in Middle Colaba, the Bungalow known as MARINE VILLA, facing the Sea on the west side. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to
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This great life-reviving [illegible] strength to the most shattered [illegible] strengthens the system [illegible] restores a healthy circulation [illegible] strength and tone [illegible] ing both body and [illegible] tite and restores [illegible] dyspeptic person [illegible] residence in [illegible] tion, as also [illegible] should prudently [illegible] health.
Youth [illegible] effects of [illegible] be debilitated [illegible] of [illegible] retu[illegible] ness [illegible]

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[illegible] Bills Bills Share.
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[illegible] Bills Bills Damages.
[illegible] Bills Bills Costs.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills, 3 p.m.
Distribution of Prizes, Mody Bay Gymnasium, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Elphinstone High School Compound, 4-30 p.m.
Lecture on "Rapid Ocean Navigation," Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Band, 4th Bombay Rifles, Yacht Club, 5-45 p. m.
Lecture on "Religion and Reason," General Assembly's Institution, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrive on the 19th :—Lalpoora (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday :—Purulia (s), from Buaseh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kia, of St. John (s), for Genoa ; Shajehan (s), Coast Ports and Calcutta ; Khiva (s), Hongkong, &c. ; Ganges (s), Brindisi and London ; Sanjapore (s), Genoa &c. ; Coconada (s), Coast and Karachi.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Dunbar and Bangalore ...dock yesterday.

...—Mails for Zanzibar direct per ...s closed at the General Post ... Monday, the 23rd inst.

...BA.—The Rev. J. Mitford ...I. M. S. Bacchante, will ...row evening.

...TRAL INDIA RAILWAY.— ... on the B. B. and C. I. ...ng 31st March 1888 was

...ce, living in Shaik Memon ...e that on Thursday last, ...at the Stone Bunder, he ...taining six gold ear-rings ...alued at Rs. 150.

...E.—Abdool Nuju, an insane ...out 32 years on Thursday last, ...hospital Nizampoora and, ...to commit suicide. He was at ... Hospital, where he is

...B, living at ...sday, that on ...sagherry, by ...rival there ...silver orna... ...ble to say ...n board or

...ISSIONER.—In ...the deputation ...ference to the ...y in Bombay, we ...i Napoo as the ...unity of piece... ...been as the ... deal in grain,

... to announce the ...rley, of Akalkote, ...oona yesterday at ... conveyed to the banks ... The deceased had been ...fever.—*Poona Observer.*

THE YACHT ...—The Band of the 4th ... Rifles will play the following programme of ... the Yacht Club to-day, at 5-45 p. m :—

...(Op. 51)	Schubert.
...Le Fidele Berger	Adam.
...Katrina	Ostiere.
...Anna Bolena	Donizetti.
...Un Premier Bouquet	Waldteufel.
...Petita	Lecocq.
...Cleopatra	D'Albert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

...AT THE OTHERS THINK OF IT.—From some ...spondence which we publish elsewhere it will ... that the dulness of Bombay life in this ... not ... has been conveyed by a discussion of a ...ter to which the Indian public is but little ...stomed. The question of the lawfulness of a ...ain form of gambling practised at the recent Fancy ...t on the Esplanade has developed into the wider, ...d to Anglicans far more interesting, question of the ...ding power of the Thirty-nine Articles. Or, to be ...ore explicit, the particular article of the famous Elizabethan summary of Anglican doctrines which has ...come up for discussion is the one which declares that there is no such thing as Purgatory, and that no orthodox member of the Church of England must upon any account pray for the dead. This article, say the opponents of Ritualism, was conspicuously violated at the recent mourning service of the late Emperor of Germany, and they would like to know the reason why. The reply is the not very satisfactory but perfectly characteristic one, that prayers for the dead are in harmony with "Catholic" doctrines and practices. So they are, no doubt, but what has all this to do with the question? Most ordinary people will think it has nothing whatever to do with the question; but to ordinary people the ways of Anglicanism are and must for ever remain a mystery. Like most of its other replies the present one is of the nature of a puzzle, and of a puzzle that utterly defies ...lution.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

THE STORMONT FUND.

THE following is a first list of the subscriptions to the "Stormont Fund" paid to Mr. W. H. Propert :—

	Rs.
...	200

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE question of the Municipal building site was finally settled by the Municipal Corporation at their meeting on Thursday afternoon. Mr. R. M. Sayani was in the chair and the other members present were :—Captain Sir Henry Morland, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir Frank H. Souter, Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Portman, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Surgeon-Major G. Waters, Major H. O. Selby, Drs. Thomas Blaney, P. C. DeSouza, and Rastamjee Nasarwanje Khory, Messrs. G. Cotton, J.R. Duxbury, E. R. Freeborn, Grattan Geary, Abdulla Meherali Dharamsi, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Damodur Thakersi Mulji, Dosabhoy Framjee, Eknath Ragunath Narayen Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Johanghir Byramjee Murzban, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Vallabdas, Kavasjee Merwanjee Shroff, Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Naorojee Beiramjee Suntook, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Ragunath Narayan Khote, Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Vandrawandass Purshotumdas and Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee strongly supported the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Corporation, and observed that if the Committee had gone beyond the instructions of the Corporation, it had done so for the purpose of advancing the question a stage further ; for really it was high time that they must do something to secure for themselves a hall and offices of their own. Adverting to the amendment of the Hon. Mr. Pherozsha, Mr. Dosabhoy doubted that it was in order, for the Corporation had nearly two years ago passed a resolution, and informed the Government that they accepted the site near the Sailors' Home in lieu of the site near the Boree Bunder. The Boree Bunder site was not before the Corporation now. The Committee was not asked to consider that question ; nor did the report contained the slightest reference to it. The resolution accepting the site on the Crescent had not been cancelled. It was there on their record. They could not, therefore, by a somersault now revert to the Boree Bunder site, and he, Mr. Dosabhoy, asked the Chairman to decide whether Mr. Pherozsha's amendment was in order.

The Chairman : It is in order.

Mr. Dosabhoy differed from the chairman's view, but bowed to his decision and continued to say that if the amendment was carried, fresh difficulties would be raised with Government, the Boree Bunder site having been once given up and the question of building a Municipal Hall and offices would, he feared, hang fire for another indefinite period. For his part he would go one step further than the Committee had done. He would at once instruct the eminent architect on the spot, Mr. Stevens, whose reputation was second to none in India, and ask him to prepare a design for a hall and offices for us on the Crescent site, for, say, so many lakhs, and they would soon have a building which would do credit to the Corporation and be an ornament to the city.

Dr. Waters thought they should go back to the Bori Bunder site, and not lose the money which had been already expended on it. They had already six-and-a-half lakhs in hand, and supposing they spent a lakh or so more, it was evident, from the figures submitted to them, that a very handsome structure could be erected. He did not think it advisable to imitate the Municipalities of the English towns mentioned in the Committee's report. As for the public hall, its consideration might very well be postponed. For ordinary purposes he was not aware that the present Town Hall had ever been refused to the public. It had only been refused twice ; but then it must be remembered that it was quite natural for the Government to refuse it, when it was required for purposes which were antagonistic to any of their acts.

Mr. Barrow, the clerk of the Corporation, here read a letter from the Bombay Ratepayers' Association which appeared in our issue of yesterday.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker thought the Committee deserved thanks for their labours. Their object in referring to matters which went beyond their instructions appeared to be that the question which had been hanging fire for the last ten years should be settled once for all. It seemed to him that the important question which the Corporation had to determine was the sum they were prepared to spend. Having determined the sum, it would not be difficult to see whether the money would be better spent on the Esplanade or on the Crescent. With a given sum it would be better to have a building ... where it would look more imposing and in bolder relief; for it would not have in that place magnificent buildings to compete with. As for the argument that the Crescent site being remote from the town would cause inconvenience to the ratepayers of the city, Mr. Javerilal said the rates were recovered by bill-collectors at the ratepayer's own house, and so the argument had not much in it.

Mr. Cotton agreed with Mr. Javerilal that the first question they had to decide was how much money they were going to spend. In determining the amount, it would be wise economy if they looked not only to their present requirements, but also to the requirements of the future generations, fifty or a hundred years hence, when the wants of the city would have considerably increased. He was of opinion that if they adopted the Committee's report, and appointed three experts to inquire carefully ... the question of what their present requirements were, and what they were likely to be hereafter, then they would have something to go upon. He did not think it would be true economy to spend six-and-a-half or seven lakhs of rupees on a building which would be unsuitable for their purposes twenty or twenty-five years hence.

Dr. R. N. Khory was not in favour of having a grand structure reared at an enormous sum on the Crescent site. They ought not to spend more than they could afford, and he expressed his preference for the Bori Bunder site as being the most central and convenient.

Mr. Jamsetji P. Kapadia thought seven lakhs and a half ought to be quite sufficient for a Municipal building on the Bori Bunder site.

Major Selby entered into a long and elaborate vindication of the report of the Committee of which he was a member. It was not a fact, he said, that the Committee had recommended a large expenditure. ...ter of fact, they had recommended no ex... simply because there were not ... to form an estimate ... committee ... 11 o'clock, and the chairman may provide us with refreshments. (Laughter.)

Sir Henry Morland : I may say, in the first place, that I am not in the habit of detaining the Corporation unnecessarily, and, secondly, I consider the remark that has fallen from a member both unpolite and uncalled for.

The chairman : You may proceed, Sir Henry.

Sir Henry Morland pointed out that, in the first place, there would be a saving in the cost of the purchase of land, if they were to agree upon the Cathedral High School site ; and then the actual value of the materials, which would be recovered from the building, would be from seventy to eighty thousand rupees. The Cathedral School, had they taken it up at the time he had brought forward his motion, would have cost them only Rs. 1,60,000, and seeing that they might have recovered from it, say, Rs. 60,000 worth of materials, the actual cost of the building would have been a lakh. But now they had nearly completed the building and would charge two lakhs of rupees. Taking the value of the materials that would be recovered from it to be seventy or eighty thousand rupees, its actual cost would now come to about Rs. 1,25,000. A great deal had been said about their having the hall and the offices near the landing place. But he asked where would the landing place be twenty or even ten years hence. It must not be supposed that the old Apollo Bunder would continue to be the landing place, which, in course of time, would go much further up the foreshore, somewhere near the Elphinstone circle ; and if that be the case, and with the proposed widening of Church Gate Street, a building erected on the Cathedral High School site would be the most prominent one in the whole city. Mr. Stevens was no doubt of opinion that a building there would cost altogether from nine and a half to ten lakhs of rupees. But he (Sir Henry) had the opinion of another architect that a really suitable and handsome structure in that place would amount altogether (including the cost of the school building) to about eight lakhs of rupees. That was the figure given by the architect who built the Cathedral High School.

Dr. Blaney said that the Committee had done their work very conscientiously, and, if anything, they deserved the hearty thanks of the Corporation for all the trouble they had taken.

Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy was here allowed to withdraw his amendment. Mr. Mehta's amendment was then put to the vote and carried by 20 to 11.

The Corporation then adjourned.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 17th instant:—

FISHING-STAKES IN THE HARBOUR.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 7th April, reporting that frequent instances have come to the notice of his department of shipmasters not being aware of the position of and rules respecting fishing-stakes near the approaches to the harbour ; and he forwards an extract from the log of the steamship Jeanie, which left Bombay on the 19th March, as an instance. The Port Officer recommends that Government be moved to issue a notice to mariners, to be distributed freely, defining the limits within which fishing-stakes are not allowed to be fixed, and that Government be also moved to ask the hydrographer to the Admiralty to delineate the limits of the fishing-stakes on the charts which show the approaches to the harbour.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Port Officer are approved, and Government should be addressed accordingly.

GAS AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 10th April, asking sanction to the expenditure of an extra sum of Rs. 420, on account of lighting the Prince's Dock wharf with gas. The Engineer states that the reason of the excess was that much extra work was entailed owing to the 3 in. gas main, which was laid many years ago, being found full of water, and that this had to be cleaned and re-set for a length of 3,145 feet.

Resolution.—The extra expenditure is sanctioned.

THE B. I. COMPANY AND THE VICTORIA DOCK.

Read letter from the Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Limited, dated 19th March, asking that the Company's steamers on the Bombay and Mazagaon ... be allowed to be ... Bombay and Mazagaon ... of the Victoria ... a part of the frontage quay of the Victoria Dock, so that the vessels may receive and discharge cargo and passengers direct from and on the quay itself. They state that at present they have only the Bushser on the line, but that they will shortly have the Coconada also, and that each steamer will lie for two days in the week alongside the quay wall. As regards cargo they state that a great part would be discharged overside to be taken to Colaba, while the balance, chiefly bags of grain being much mixed and badly marked, would be taken by them to their Carnac Bunder godowns and sorted there prior to delivery. Read report by Engineer, dated 28th March, stating that he does not see any objection to the B. I. S. N. Steamer making use of the outer quay wall near the steps, and that a depth of 15 feet at low water springs is expected to be available after 15th April. Read report by Dock Superintendent, dated 9th April, stating that the proposal of the B. I. S. N. Co., that they should make their own arrangements for the disposal of the cargoes of the steamers referred to should not be entertained, as it would inevitably lead to confusion if the cargoes of their steamers were to be dealt with differently from all other cargo at the Dock. He recommends that the Company be charged Rs. 100 per mensem in lieu of dock dues on each steamer, being the same as the coasting steamers are charged at Mody Bunder.

Resolution.—The Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., should be informed that the Trustees are prepared to make the berth indicated available during the fair season, the goods landed and loaded being treated as if the vessel were inside the docks, and that the charge for the use of the berth will be Rs. 100 per mensem for each vessel using it, being the same as paid by the ferry steamers at Mody Bunder ; the arrangement to be terminable by one month's notice from either side. Should it be proposed to continue the running during the S.-W. monsoon, the Company's vessels must take their turn for berths in dock.

BRANCH CUSTOM HOUSE AT THE DOCKS.

Submitted letter from the Collector of Customs, ...th March, enquiring whether the Trustees are ...over to Government as the site for a ... plot of land immediately to ... offices and ...

NEW BUNGALOW FOR THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT POONA.

A NEW bungalow which is being built at Poona for the children of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught will be completed by the end of next month. The *Deccan Herald* gives the following description of it :—

It is a large, pleasant looking building situated about midway between the G. I. P. Railway Station and the Poona Hotel. It will be washed a very light blue, with simple raised white mouldings and cornices. The ground floor will consist of a large dining-room, two bed rooms, with bath-rooms attached, and a verandah running right round. The top floor will be flagged with dressed Shahabad stone, and the pillars along the verandah are of soft Porebunder stone with simple but tastefully carved foliage capitals. There is also a large porch in front supported on tall, plain white pillars. The top floor consists of a large hall, two bed rooms, two dressing rooms and two bath-rooms, with a very pleasant room attached, which would answer admirably as an office room or library. This floor also has a verandah running right round. The verandah leads out on to a small terrace surmounting the porch. A staircase leads on to a terrace which is about forty-five feet from the ground, from which a splendid view of the Cantonment and suburbs can be obtained. On the west Ganesh Khind and Parvatee Hill can be seen, in the north a fine view of Parvatee with the Deccan College in the fore-ground is obtained, with Yerrowda Jail and the Bund Hill in the distance, towards the right. On the east is seen the Council Hall with Ghorpooree Station a little to the left. On the East, the whole Cantonment is overlooked, St. Mary's Church standing out prominently against the hills which extend away to the horizon, and which, though bare and bleak looking now, will present a beautiful sight when clothed with emerald verdure during the monsoons and cold season. There will be a very tastefully laid out garden in front of the house where has been erected a very neat marble fountain purchased from Muraglia and Co., of Bombay, at a cost of eleven hundred rupees. The pair to this has been purchased by the Gaekwar of Baroda. Rao Bahadoor Harry Rowjee tried hard to induce Government to sell him the large piece of ground at the back of the bungalow, and in front of the Council Hall, but did not succeed in inducing them to part with it. However, even without this addition the place will have a splendid compound. It is estimated that the total cost of the building will be Rs. 80,000.

THE ST. ISABEL'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.

MISS R. A. BAPTISTA, Honorary Treasurer of the St. Isabel's (Ladies') Charitable Association, Girgaum Circle, Bombay, acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions towards its funds :—

	Rs.	a.
Her Highness the Begam Saheba, grandmother of His Highness the Nizam	150	0
Through Sergt. Major T. L. O'Callaghan, Mount Abu	50	4
His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur	50	0
Mr. Jas. Cummuskey, Bandikoi, Jeypore	35	0
Lieut-Colonel J. C. Watson, Baroda Camp	25	0
His Highness the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Luchmeshwar Sind Bahadoor, K. C. I. E., Durbhunga	25	0
Mrs. M. M. Gonsalves, Serampur, Bengal	25	0
Mrs. Mary O'Connell, Camp Ahmedabad	25	0
Baee Shree Ranjee, Morvi State	20	0
Bagabai Saheb Apte, Poona	20	0
Mr. J. N. Campbell, C. S., C. I. E, Godhra	20	0
Mr. Albert W. Dias, Deputy Accountant, Kattywar Political Agency, Rajkot	20	0
Her Highness the Maharanee of Kheri	20	0
His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkote	15	0
His Highness the Nawab of Jaora (C. I.)	10	0
His Excellency Nawab Vikar-ul-Oomrah Bahadoor of Hyderabad, Deccan	10	0
Lieut.-Colonel H. C. T. Jarrett, of Saugor (C. P.)	10	0
Her Highness Lakshmi Bhaye, Member of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, of Travancore	10	0
Khan Bahadoor A. M. Khory, Pleader of Mhow	10	0
Major C. A. Filose, H. H. Maharajah Scindia's Staff, Gwalior	10	0
His Highness Maharaj Raghunath Sikker Deo of Chota Nagpur	10	0
... Sitaram Baroda	10	0
Mr. Ralph Kershaw, Cha...	10	0
Mr. J. O'Keilly, Buxar	...	0
His Highness the Chief of Mhaisal, Kolhapur	10	0
Babu Rajah Ram of Patna City	5	0
Mr. Pheerozshaw Rustamjee Dalal, Broach	5	0
Lieut. H. Forde, Hyderabad Deccan	5	0
Mr. S. A. Vogel, Hoogly	5	0
Mr. W. R. Phillips, Calcutta	5	0
Miss R. A. Vansittart Mussooree	5	0
Rani Annund Moye Dabee Midnapore	5	0
Mr. J. M. Fernandes Kolhapur City	5	0
Mr. Norman A. Kelly Rangoon	5	0

THE BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES

THE joint trustees acknowledge the following further subscriptions in aid of the above Institution :—

	Rs.	a.
Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt.	100	0
His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught	80	0
Messrs. Dhurumsey and Narotum Morarjee Goculdas	75	0
Prince Ali Mirza Bahadur, Moorshedabad	60	0
The Hon'ble Sree Raja Gujputee Rao, Vizagapatam	50	0
H. H. Aga Khan	50	0
H H the Rajah Saheb of Bansda	50	0
Mr. Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy	50	0
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.	50	0
H. H. the Maharajah of Hathwa	50	0
Mr. A. D. Younghusband, C.S., Satara	50	0
Mr. H. Gouldrey	30	0
In memory of the late Mrs. Kaikhusro N. Kabrajee	30	0
Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.	25	0
Mr. Dadabhai Dinsha, Kaira	25	0
Mr. Nagu Sayajee, Contractor	25	0
Mr. Rajaram Govindram	25	0
Mr. H. J. London, Hyderabad, Sind	25	0
Mr. H. Woodward, C. S., Balgaum	25	0
Mr. & Mrs. Jamsetjee A. Hormarjee Wadia	25	0
... Cowasjee Dinshaw Bros.	20	0

CALENDAR—APRIL, 1888.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... April 20th, 11h. 12m., a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-Rises.	Sun-Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat., 21	Madras United S. and W. Mills, Meeting, 3 p.m.	5 40	6 18	7 26m 7 37 a	0 54m 0 15 a
	Distribution of Prizes, Mody Bay Gymkhana, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Framji C. Institute, 5-30 p.m.				
	Lecture on "Rapid Ocean Navigation," by Rev. J. E. Abbott, at the General Assembly's Institution, 5-30 p.m.				
	Professor Chhatre's Circus, near Crawford Market, 9 p.m.				
Sun., 22	Third Sunday after Easter.	5 39	6 18	8 0m 8 32 a	1 55m 2 10 a
Mon., 23	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 38	6 18	9 0m 9 22 a	2 47m 3 5 a
	Distribution of Prizes, Sir J. J. Zarthosti Madressa, Sir Jamsetjee Institution, 4-30 p.m.				
	English mail expected per s.s. Peshawar.				
Tu., 24	Aban Jasan, Parsee Holiday.	5 38	6 18	9 54m 10 7 a	3 31m 3 55 p
Wed., 25	Town Council, 3 p.m.	5 37	6 19	10 44m 10 49 a	4 12m 4 31 p
	Arthur Mackinnon Mining Co., Meeting, 2 p.m.				
	Municipal Election, Crawford Market, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.				
Thr., 26	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 36	6 19	11 30m 11 39 a	4 52m 5 30 a
Fri., 27	Departure of the English mail per s.s. Sutlej.	5 36	6 19	—— 0, 11 a	5 31m 6 5 a

* Left Aden at 10 a.m., on Tuesday, 9th instant.

SIND AND THE PUNJAB.

AN open air meeting has been held in the compound of the Vernacular school, Hyderabad (Sind), for the purpose of making a protest against the contemplated annexation of Sind to the Punjab. All classes of people assembled, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed on the occasion. Strenuous efforts had been made to collect the people, and the complete success of the meeting justified the expectations of those interested. On the proposal of Mr. Alimchan Fatehali, Divan Lekhraj, a retired Mukhtyarkar and now a rich Zamindar, was voted to the chair.

The chairman, after explaining to the meeting the object for which they had assembled, called upon Mr. Chohurmul Punjabi, an old graduate of the Bombay University, and also a distinguished pleader, to address the meeting.

Mr. Chohurmul, then, in a short and lucid speech, said that the great importance of the question and the comprehensiveness of the various problems embraced might well be approached with diffidence. The question had been on the tapis for about twenty years, and several Ministers of the Queen and successive Viceroys had considered it, and with all the data that they had before them no one was able to arrive at any satisfactory and definite conclusion. He repudiated the representative character alleged to be assumed by the Karachi papers, which simply chaunted the views of an isolated class—handful of foreign merchants—who had no permanent interest in the advancement of the country. The Government, he said, ought to consider seriously before giving any credence to the utterances of those newspapers. The present commercial depression appeared to be the sole groundwork of their thesis. But that was an occurrence to which all the commercial communities and cities of the world are subject at some time or other. At the present day, Calcutta and Bombay were suffering equally with Karachi from commercial depression, but they had never urged that they aught to be separated from the Indian Government on that account. Spain was for a long time smarting under the injuries produced by its mercantile system. But gradually by judicial and wise measures and the assistance of other Governments of Europe, it was able to triumph. Several ensuing changes doubtless would have to be made for consolidating the contemplated change, but he asked them whether they were prepared to allow it. The tone of administration would have to be completely altered. The question of separation of a revenue from the Judicial Department would have to be indefinitely postponed. The acts and regulations which are in force in the Bombay Presidency, and the operation of which had been extended to this Province, would have to be abolished. The land revenue system, introduced by the Settlement Department, and on which the Government have spent so much, would have to be completely changed. The change of Bombay officers for those of the Punjab, where almost the whole administration is carried on by Military officers, is most undesirable, since all future progress, tending to improve and civilise the country, would be greatly impeded. Hitherto Bombay had been a recruiting ground for officers for all branches of service in Sind, while henceforth Sind would be a recruiting ground of officers for service in the Punjab. In the Punjab, where the elevation of soil is hardly two or three feet over the rivers, owing to the abundance of water, the annual innundation of the rivers and the natural convenience of water carriage, less labour was necessary. Cultivation of their soil was cheaper ; so also was the carriage of produce to the market, consequently living was much cheaper there. Under these circumstances, cheap Punjabi talents can profitably compete with the people of this country for appointments in the lower grades of service. The reduced rate of salaries would then affect all these mercantile communities who supplied them with commodities. Nothing can be more unfounded than the assertion of antagonism of interests between Bombay and Karachi. The Bombay Government had rather gone over the mark in the exhibition of their anxiety for the development of Karachi harbour. The Port Trust was virtually to regulate the salaries of all officers by their length of service. It was, indeed, said that the increased salaries following length of service would not be given without the special approval of the Government of India, but all experience shows that such a limitation could not be expected to have any material effect : and the calculations annexed to your letter to show the probable result of your proposals ...re out the view that this had indeed been contem... as the financial consequence. These calcula... ...reover, show that the alleged superior uti... ...y of the plan proposed by the Govern... ...hich, it was said, would cost less by ... that authorised by the Sec... ...simply arises from the ... ...ulations were ... ...much

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH ON THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

ON the motion of Mr. Henry S. King, M.P., the above has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. We print it textually.

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

India Office, London, Aug. 25, 1887.

My Lord,—The receipt of your Excellency's letter, No. 7 (Telegraph), dated May 27, conveying the final expression of the views of the Government of India on the subject of the Telegraph Establishments, has enabled me to review the whole subject in a manner which, I trust, will lead to the final settlement of the various questions affecting those establishments that have been so long pending.

2. In his Despatch, No. 14 (Telegraph), of July 8, 1886, Lord Kimberley replied to certain proposals that had been made by the Government of India for the reorganisation of the Department, and for the grant of special pensions, with a view of accelerating promotion by the removal of some of the older officers, the greatly retarded promotion in the Department having for some time past been felt to be a cause of serious difficulty.

3. The Secretary of State in Council, after a full discussion of the questions that had arisen, then authorised the rearrangement of the superior staff on the following basis :—

Direction	4 members
Chief Superintendents	4
Superintendents—	

	No.	Monthly Salary.	Estimated Length of Service.
		Rs.	
Class I.	12	1,000	Over 20 years.
Class II.	12	850	
Class III.	15	700	15—20 ,,
Class IV.	15	550	10—15 ,,
Class V.	16	400	5—10 ,,
Class VI.	16	300	0— 5 ,,
Total	86		

No change was made in either the number or salaries of the eight officers of the superior staff.

4. The regular scale of pensions for the Department had already been assimilated to that sanctioned for the Public Works Department, and was as follows :—

WITH MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

—	Proportion of Average Emoluments.	Yearly Maximum.
		Rs.
After service of—		
10—14 years...	20-60ths to 24-60ths	1,000 to 2,600
15—19 years...	25-60ths to 29-60ths	3,000

WITHOUT MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

—	Proportion of Average Emoluments.	Yearly Maximum.
		Rs.
After service of—		
20—24 years...	30-60ths	4,000
25 and over ...	50-60ths	5,000

Extra pensions in addition to the above might also be granted after three years' approved service to the following officers :—

Director-General, Deputy Director-General	2,000 rs. yearly.
Director of Construction, Director of Traffic	1,000 rs. yearly.

5. Lord Kimberley further, while declining to assent to the grant of pensions for so short a term of service as fifteen years, which the Government of India had proposed, consented to offer ten special additional pensions of 1,000 rs. yearly to officers who had served twenty years or more, the offer being limited to a period of three months from its publication.

6. It was, moreover, understood that the superior branch of the establishment should be reduced as soon as possible to a total of eighty-four, as against ninety-four, and a desire was expressed that whatever measures were requisite should be taken for obtaining a supply of properly qualified natives of India to discharge the duties of the subordinate staff, the numbers of which might be suitably increased.

7. But Lord Kimberley stated that, while provisionally sanctioning these arrangements, he was of opinion that in the then condition of the finances the whole of the questions raised in connection with them should be referred for report to the Committee, that had recently been appointed by the Government of India to consider the possibility of effecting reductions in the public expenditure, though he left it to that Government to determine, on their consideration of the Report of the Committee, whether the arrangements sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council should not at once have effect given to them.

8. The result of the reference to the Finance Committee was reported to me by your Excellency's letter, No. 4 (Telegraph), of March 15, from which I have learnt that the Committee (reduced, however, in number to two members, as I have been subsequently informed) was of opinion that the rates of salary in the Department were not too low, and that the remedy to be applied should be strictly personal to those who have suffered from insufficient promotion.

9. Your Excellency's letter No. 22 (Telegraph), dated Nov. 1, 1886, informed me of the views entertained by your Government on the measures that had been proposed by Lord Kimberley, which were described as being generally insufficient, while an alternative plan was proposed, the main feature of which was virtually to regulate the salaries of all officers by their length of service. It was, indeed, said that the increased salaries following length of service would not be given without the special approval of the Government of India, but all experience shows that such a limitation could not be expected to have any material effect : and the calculations annexed to your letter to show the probable result of your proposals ...re out the view that this had indeed been contem... as the financial consequence. These calcula... ...reover, show that the alleged superior uti... ...y of the plan proposed by the Govern... ...hich, it was said, would cost less by ... that authorised by the Sec... ...simply arises from the ... ...ulations were ... ...much

allowance of 100 rs. monthly after twenty-two years' service.

Officers of the 4th class an allowance of 100 rs. monthly after seventeen years' service.

Officers of the 5th class an allowance of 100 rs. monthly after twelve years' service.

Officers of the 6th class an allowance of 50 rs. monthly after seven years' service.

The personal allowances will lapse on promotion to the next superior grade.

17. Your latest proposals as to the grant of special pensions next call for consideration. They are as follows :—

1. To permit officers who joined the Department in the years 1868 to 1873, inclusive, to retire on a pension of 5,000 rs. per annum, as soon they have completed eighteen years' service (inclusive of not more than two years, furlough from the date when their ordinary pensionable service commences.

2. To offer ten special extra pensions (in excess of those to which officers may be entitled under the rules in force) of the annual value of 1,000 rs. to officers who have served for twenty years and upwards. The offers to be eligible for these extra pensions to be Third grade superintendents and officers in the senior grades.

18. Being satisfied that immediate relief of the nature described is very desirable, I acquiesce in the general scope of the measures you propose ; but it appears to me that it would be better to simplify and somewhat amplify them, and doing this could be done without leading to additional charges. All officers who served for eighteen years, including two years' furlough, might, for the present, receive permission to retire without the usual medical certificate on pension of 1,000 rs. per annum ; in addition to that to which they are entitled under existing rules, it being understood that the option should be exercised within six months, or such shorter time as you think suitable, after the completion of their eighteen years' service by those who have not yet attained that length of service, and within the same period after the issue of the order granting the permission in the case of those who have already served eighteen years.

19. At the present moment it would appear that a fair amount of relief would be given by the retirement of officers in the superior grades which was contemplated when Lord Kimberley authorised the offer of special pensions to officers of over twenty years' service. The extention of that offer to those with eighteen years' service is not likely to lead to any important additional charge, more particularly as, by those officers retiring, there would almost certainly be a corresponding savings of the personal allowances, the early amount of which would in each case be somewhat in excess of the additional pension. I consequently sanction this arrangement. It will, however, be desirable that the effect of this offer shall be carefully watched, so that the continuance of the grant of such special pensions may be reconsidered as soon as the total strength of the Department has been suitably reduced, and I request that in due course the result may be reported.

20 There only remains for consideration the question of recruitment. So far as can now be foreseen, it appears likely that for some years at least it will be necessary to make three or four appointments yearly, as you suggest, and for the present three may be taken as the number. To preserve a proper equilibrium among the classes as now settled, it is apparent that there should be about sixteen on the list not much exceeding five years in standing, and that the next sixteen should range from about five to ten years of service. Whenever it becomes possible, however, to reduce the aggregate number of the superior establishment below the present sanctioned strength of eighty-six, excluding the eight directing officers, a somewhat smaller number of recruits will suffice, and in view of the necessary uncertainty, as to the future condition of the department, it will be necessary to watch it carefully and to regulate the recruitment accordingly.

21. I request, therefore, that your Government will prepare, year by year, a forecast of the anticipated requirements of the Department for three years in advance, and report to this office in the same time the number of appointment that should, in your opinion, be made to meet the requirements of the service.

22. I confidently trust that the orders now conveyed to your Government will be found to afford all reasonable and needful relief to the officers of you Telegraph Department, the value of whose services I am most happy to recognise ; and feeling as I do the great public inconvenience of permitting questions such as those of which this despatch treats to remain unsettled and to be regarded as open to continued discussion, I have to request that you will convey to the officers of the Department an intimation that the present orders must be regarded as finally disposing of all the matters with which they are designed to deal.—I have, &c.

(Signed) CROSS.

INCENDIARISM IN MUSSALMAN BARRACKS.

SEVERAL diabolical attempts have been made to burn the barracks in the Convalescent ... The first attempt was on the night ... when an attempt was made on the ... the fire was providentially discov... serious damage was done. The ... evidently meant business, as a lot ... with kerosine oil was found ... The second fire occurred in No. 4 B... Schools, Library, and Sergeants' Mess ... of the 11th instant. It was appare... from inside the Infant School, as the ... burnt from this place. The fire appear... caused by inflammable materials having been put on fire under the cane boards. A lot of tow and rags, saturated with kerosine oil, were found here. The fire was luckily discovered by some soldiers returning to barracks about 11 p.m., who gave the alarm, and the soldiers of the Depot promptly turned out, and succeeded in putting out the fire by pouring water on the roof by means of hand buckets and the small fire-engine. There was a good supply of water at hand, which was most fortunate ; otherwise the whole building must certainly have been burnt down. Sergeant Major Twigg and Quarter Master Sergeant Isall, of the Depot, showed much energy. The prompt discovery of the fire, and the arrangements made by Messrs. Twigg and Isall, saved the building. The damage is estimated at nearly Rs. 100.

Two other attempts were made next day to burn down two more buildings. These were also discovered, fortunately, before much damage was done, and the men of the Depot again turned out smartly. These fires were extinguished before they obtained much hold on the buildings. The first of these fires occurred about 11 a.m., in No. 33, Wash House for No. 2 Barracks, when the roof was damaged to the extent of Rs. 50 ; the second was discovered in No. 42 Wash House for No. 3 Barracks about 9-45 p.m. It was discovered by the night patrol almost as soon as it was lighted and was as promptly extinguished. No damage of consequence occurred to this building. Several men have been ordered to patrol the whole range of buildings all day and all night, and the chowkidars have been ordered to keep a very sharp look-out to prevent any more mischief. On the night of the 12th instant, about 10-30 ... attempt was made to burn down No. 1 ... a determined ... pot of rags, saturated with kerosine oil, ... under the rattan outside of No. 2 ... The attempt was ... the night patrol, ... ge occurred. A ... the Compound

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Hindu Advertisements are admitted under the scale.

UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS.—In silk and Marino for Ladies and Gents, at prices beyond competition; also few rich Parasols, Fans, Plush Bags, &c. —SHROFF BROTHERS.

GOUBOCK'S CANVAS, most DURABLE, for Sails, Awnings, Covers, and MONSOON TARPAULINS.—At BIRKMYRE BROS., Elphinstone Circle.

JUST UNPACKED, nice BRUSH RACKS, As. 8. English FLESH GLOVES from As. 6. Violet Powder in boxes, at As. 4. All specially made for WRIGHT and Co., Chemists, near Forbes Ice Factory, Fort.

OUR CHOTA HAZRI MIX at Rs. 1-2 per lb is an admixture of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Souchong, with a certain percentage of Green Tea. Those who appreciate a brisk and refreshing cup of tea in the early morning, will find exactly what they want in this favourite Mix.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, Fort, Bombay.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, for Daily Reports to families, Commercial, Shipping, Hotels, and Mofussil Stations.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, for Scotch Crystalised Fruits, Fondants, Creams, Mixture, Burnt Almonds, and Parisian Confectionery, reduced prices to clear stock.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, as Purveyors to Officers' Messes, Sergeants' Messes and Regimental Coffee Shops.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, for the finest and richest cases of Indian Teas from As. 8 to Re 2-8 per lb, in 1 lb. packets.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. A. J. GARRETT'S valuable furniture, Schiedmayer and Soehne's Piano, &c., at No. 16 Tent, Esplanade, opposite Apollo Hotel, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

ICES, ICES.—Four kinds daily. Every day different kinds. Also Wines and Spirits of the best qualities, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 26, Church Gate Street.

MASTER REQUIRED for a steamer.—Apply by letter to "A. B.," care of Messrs. RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., Forbes Street.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agents, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

DOCTOR P. MERLO gives GRATIS CONSULTATION, every Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, from 2 to 3 p.m., at his Office, 45, Hornby Road.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB, for Ladies and Gentlemen, hair and beards clipped and brushed by machinery, Wigs and Theatrical Acuiles for Amateurs, Perfumery and Toilet Requisites from the best Houses in London and Paris. Proprietor: F. FINKELSTEIN, 3b, Esplanade Road, Fort.

KNOWLEDGE of Drawing not necessary Lessons to Ladies in Lustre Paintings, Kartaline Canvasine, Crystoleum, Painted Lace, Porcelain Painting and Crewel Painting by a Diplomaed Lady. Terms at Messrs. TREASURER & Co., Byculla.

MATERIALS for Crystoleum Lustre, Canvasine, Crewel Paints, Dresden Art Lustre, Velvet Photographs, Designs drawn to order. Also Photos painted in Crystoleum, Canvasine and Kartaline from smallest to largest size. Address by letter "ARTISTE," care of this Office.

REMARKABLE DISAPPEARANCE!!! Re 1 paid either for Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture, at Dr. Batliwalla, Dadar, Bombay, or at Cooper, Madon and Co.; Chemists, Fort, or at Pantra & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Fort. Will be returned if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious fever does not abate by its use!!

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly, on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the Pall Mall Budget each, containing all the Information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Civil surgeon, Meerut:—I have used BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and have pleasure in recommending it as a safe reliable and remedy.

TO BE LET, Third Floor of House No. 23, Church Gate Street. Monthly rent, Rs. 40.—Apply First Floor.

BUNGALOW, at Mahableshwar, TO SUB-LET for remainder of hot season. "Westward," one of the new houses on the hill. For particulars apply to TEMBAR, Old Mahableshwar.

TO BE LET, furnished BUNGALOW, "Fergusred," Matheran; also a large commodious Bungalow of Dr. Manockjee's, Girgaum Back Road.—Apply within.

TO BE LET, at Poona, for the season, a [illegible] furnished, No. 23, Staff Lines, [illegible] Gymkhana Club.—Apply to Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Poona.

TO LET, a FINE HOUSE on Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, till the end of September. No reasonable offer will be refused.—Apply NOWROJEE N. WADIA, Cumballa Hill.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S HOTEL, Oxford Street, Secunderabad.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storyed Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting-room. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN—CLARENDON HOTEL is now open to visitors, with EXCELLENT table and accommodation. Terms very moderate. Apply to the Proprietor.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—The Best Hotel for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen. Few Rooms only remaining vacant. The height of Lanowli is 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, and 200 feet higher than Khandala.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1; postage, [illegible].

DR. DHUNJEEBHOY BUTTONJEE [illegible] Merchant, New and Second-Hand tents [illegible] sale and hire.

L. J. MYSKOFF, M.D., Accoucheur [illegible] Specialty—diseases of women, skin disease, [illegible] of the eye and ear. Fee according to means.

SINGER'S FOR CA[illegible] OR HAND TREDLE SEWING 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

NEW GOODS! [illegible] GUARANTEE

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
[Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received a splendid assortment of Furniture Coverings, consisting of Arts Chintz, Tapestry, Plushes, Roman Satins, &c.; also Gimps and Cords to match.
13, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
[illegible] can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.
MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—
I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.
Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.
THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOF[illegible] Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instal[illegible]
Or 24

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S S Dunbar, 1,171 tons, Captain R Weighell, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Terre del Anunziata laden with a general cargo.

THE Haji Cassum steamer Bangalore, 1,309 tons, Captain W T Fairweather, will sail to-day for Aden, Hoodeida, and Jedda, laden with a general cargo and 978 pilgrims on deck.

THE B I S steamer Lalpoora, 2,140, tons, Captain H P Jones, from Calcutta (March 26), arrived in Bombay on Thursday evening, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. G W D Winton, and sixteen deck.

The B I S N steamer Cocanada, Captain J Anderson, sailed last evening for Karachi and the Kathiawad Coast, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain W J Powell, Mr C E Buckland, Mr M Sugee Mr and Mrs. A Spence, and two natives for Karachi; Mr F B O Shea, Koomar Shib Bhaosinji of Pore Bunder, and Mr K Makonji, for Pore Bunder; and 65 deck.

THE B I S N steamer Parcilla, Captain J B Macfadyen, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from the Persian Gulf *via* Karachi, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Sirdar Mahomed Akramkhan, Mr Hart Davis, Mr R Aotkins, Captain and Mrs. Lewis Messrs Bush, O L P Tucker, E J Rodshaw, Crader Constable Hitcher, Sampson, wife and four children, Tenwick, Tomlinson, G W Gilchrist, J M Currie, Dr Haveland; and about 220 on deck.

THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.
The P. and O. Co's steamer Khiwa, 1,452 tons, Captain E Crew, sailed yesterday for Hongkong with mails for China and Australia and the following passengers:—Major W H H Wood, Miss Plumer, Sergeant Redmond and Private Kelly, for Sydney; Lieutenant P M Carpendale for Ceylon; Surgeon Masani for Yokohama; and the Hon'ble Justice Scott, for Colombo.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
,, Hispania	2713	W. Main	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, C. Graham	1911	C. Alexanderson	C	F. Muir & Co.
,, Cy. of Dublin	2150	R. MacNeil	D	C. Forbes & Co.
,, Dora	1538	Mills	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Apollo	2060	J. Douglas	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Lepanto	1500	W. S. Morgan	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Besagno	1499	A. Dagnino	H	J. F. Bozzoni.
,, Dago	1239	E. E. Cornart	I	F. Muir & Co.
,, Waverly	2022	Calvert	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Horn Head	1558	M. R. Thompson	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Aston Hall	2333	J. A. Hill	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Draco	1113	W. B. Marshall	N	F. Muir & Co.
,, Vulcan	1441	W. Skinner	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Reota	1912	Grate	P	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Aspatria	1920	G. Veale	Q	B. Craig & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

,, Lancaster	1117	J. T. Leggett	..	F. Muir & Co.
,, Foyle	1584	H. Gawson	..	B. Craig & Co.
,, Glenmorven	1826	Wright	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Angerton	1823	Morris	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Dunbar	1172	R. Weighell	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Etna	1478	Pope	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, P. Henderick	2041	Collin	..	Visram Ebram.
,, Inchulwa	1453	G. Hough	..	Pursotum & Co.
,, Akaba	2472	J. C. Main	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Khilva	1492	E. Crew	..	F. & C. Co.
,, Bangalore	1309	Fairweather	..	Hajee Cassum.
,, Boskina Bay	1500	W. Legg	..	B. Craig & Co.
,, Chandiboye	1443	G. H. Elridge	..	Captain.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
19	Lalpoora (s)	Jones	Calcutta, March 26
20	Purulia (s)	Macfadyen	Buzreh

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
20	Kt. of St. John (s).	Bevis	Genoa.
	Shajahan (s)	Leitwich	Coast Ports and Calcutta.
	Khiwa (s)	Crew	Hongkong, &c.
	Ganges (s)	Stewart	Brindisi & London.
	Singapore (s)	Parodi	Jeneva, &c.
	Coopunda (s)	Anderson	Coast & Karachi.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Apollo for Hull, Hamburg &c.
" Hispania for Liverpool, Marseilles &c.

The following vessels will sail to-day:—
Steamer Dunbar, Weighell for Genoa &c.
" Bangalore, Fairweather for Aden and Jedda.

CALCUTTA.
DEPARTURES.
April 15.—Steamer Ethiopia.
April 16.—Steamers Goa, Mirzapore and City of Agra and I. M Steamer Tenasserim.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.
April.
16 Orion s ..... Calcutta.
17 Duke of Argyll s .. .. Calcutta.
Novara s ..... Bombay.
Malda s .....
Ellora s .....
Mo[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 20.

YESTERDAY evening's financial telegram from London shows no change in New Consols, at 99⅜; and in Paris, Rentes were still quoted at 106½. Reuter makes Silver ½d. lower, at 42 11-16d. per oz; but the quotation through private channels is 42⅞d. Rupee Securities were unchanged in each denomination. Indian Sterling Loan was still worth 106.

The weekly Returns of the Bank of England up to Wednesday evening show an increase in the Bank's Reserve of two per cent., making it stand at 41 per cent. of the Liabilities. The bank rate of Discount remained at 2 per cent., and in the open market there was no change.

The shipments of Specie to India for the week consisted of £70,000 in Silver, all for this Port.

The market for East Indian Wheat had become quiet, but the prices wired show no change. Club No. 1, for which there has been no quotation for some time, is now called 32s. per quarter to arrive—1s. per quarter above the rate for Club No. 2. In Mincing Lane, Linseed remained firm at previous prices; but Rapeseed had become quieter, and Calcutta Brown was 3d. per quarter lower to arrive.

A steady feeling prevailed all day in Liverpool yesterday, and the Sales, at 12,000 bales (of which 1,000 were Surats) were 1,000 bales more than the morning's estimate. The spot market was again without any change, and in American arrivals the only movement was in April to June deliveries, which were 1-64d lower, the rate in more remote positions being unchanged. This morning's message makes the market quiet at opening; probable sales, 9,000 bales; Imports, 9,000 bales.

The slight decline of one point in August Futures at 3⅝5 is the only change reported yesterday from New York, when the spot price was stationary at 9⅜ cents, at which it has stood for more than a week. The day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports, wired as 6,000 bales, go to increase the excess shown this week compared with the corresponding period last year, and to bring the figures nearer to close in 1886 than they have latterly been.

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Thursday's Receipts ...	6,000	2,000	8,000
Five days' do. ...	23,000	13,000	38,000
Since 1st Sept. 1887 ...	5,144,000	5,118,000	4,992,000

There has been no improvement in the demand for Cotton here to-day. To the absence of stimulating news from the governing markets has been added the usual mail day quiet, and the business transacted has been upon a most limited scale, local consumers being apparently quite out of the market. Quotations for Broach and Dholleras are Re. 1 lower, and though prices of other descriptions are called the same, they must be taken as somewhat uncertain in the absence of actual business to test them. A few hundred bales each of Bengals at Rs. 180-6; and Wadwan, at Rs. 194-6; and a little New Comptа at Rs. 181-90 comprise all the business reported to-day.

WHEAT.—There has been less doing in this market to-day, but the tone is still firm, and prices are quoted the same as before all round.

SEEDS.—A moderate business is reported both in *Linseed* and in *Cawnpore* and *Delhi Rapeseed*, and this market also is firm at previous quotations.

Cotton	3,017 bales.
Wheat	69,606 cwts.
Linseed	14,461 "
Rapeseed	9,072 "
Gingelly	1,264 "
Poppy Seed	7,808 "
Groundnuts	3,775 "

FREIGHTS are still quiet and developing, though generally at our last quotations for ready business, and with little or no enquiry for forward charters. Beyond the fixing of a steamer yesterday afternoon for U. K. or Continent at 20s. 9d. per ton for May loading, no fresh business of importance has transpired.

EXCHANGE has been quiet but [illegible] feeling; the day, however, has [illegible] with a steadier as to buying. Rates opened at last evening's level, but a bank having afterwards been open to draw at 1-32d. higher, we quote that advance, rates for Private Paper being unchanged.

Bank Bills on demand	1s 4 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 11-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 13 32d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 4 15-32d.	"
Francs do. ...	1-74	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There have been buyers of Fours in the market to-day, and the rate for money and this month's account has advanced to par, the 31st May account being quoted at 99⅜. The nominal price of 4½ per cent. Paper is 106½.

SHARES.—There has again been some demand for favourite Mill Scrip, and higher rates have been established in all cases where there has been any change. Western India have advanced Rs. 30; Connaught, Rs. 10; and City of Bombay, Empress, Manockji Petit, Queen, and Ripon, Rs. 5 each. Some Press shares, on the other hand, have moved downward, and we have to report a decline in Akbar, of Rs. 50; Scinde, Rs. 35; and Mofussil, Rs. 2½ per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Divi. dend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	827½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	250	all	10 do.	390xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	400	all	14 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang.	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	
Corporation					
National Bank of India					

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

POWELL—WATSON—April 12, at Christ Church Byculla, by the Rev. R. L. Page, Charles J. Powell, eldest son of Mr. J. Powell to Alice, Ruth, second daughter of Mr. C. Watson.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LOCH—April 15, at Mount Abu, the wife of Major W Loch, So S C, of a son.
REILLY—March 27, at Saharunpore, N-W P, the wife of Mr E Reilly, Tsugoo-Mandalay Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ANDERSON—SUTHALL—April 4, at the Wesleyan Chapel Bangaloro, by the Rev A Barnett, assisted by the Rev. W Sackitt, Alice Grace, the youngest daughter of Honorary Surgeon Peter Anderson (Retired), to Henry Dancer Southall, Sergeant 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

DEATHS.

MCLEECE—March 17, at Madras, John McLeece, of the Madras Railway, and only son of Thomas McLeece, Derby, England, aged 37.
SANDERS—April 13, at Naini Tal Maud, only daughter of James and Charlotte Sanders, aged 15 days.
SHERRIFF—April 15, at 7, Russell Street, Calcutta, Alice, the beloved child of William and Louisa Sherriff, Sindooora, aged 4 years and 4 months.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1888.

THE industrious efforts of some of our contemporaries to show how the case of the Hyderabad Mining Company stands will some day, no doubt, bring the record to about the point at which we left it nearly a week ago. Meanwhile *Pioneer's* account of the matter will serve to freshen the memories of those who, having read the story in our columns at the beginning of the week, may have found time by the end of it to forget what we told them then. The *Pioneer*, however, is not quite as deliberate in its judgments as in its presentation of the evidence on which they are based. Already it has all but pinned one of the Directors of the Company to the familiar "knave or fool" dilemma; while as to the Sirdar Dilar-ul-Mulk, it hands him over for trial with an endorsement on the depositions of its thorough distrust of him and all his works. The example is not one that we are anxious to follow; it will be better, so far as the purely personal and financial aspects of the case are concerned, to limit ourselves to giving as full a presentation as possible to what is strictly historical in it. Some further and extremely interesting contributions to this task appear elsewhere in our columns to-day. But the case has certain official and political aspects on which silence is not only unnecessary but ill-timed. We allude, of course, to the part that was taken in the business by the two Governments concerned, and especially by the Government of India. So far as regards the Nizam's Government, indeed, it would be extremely difficult to mark out the limits of their responsibility. They often have to play the part of minors whose responsibility is merged in that of a guardian; and though they took a very active part in the negotiations, fighting with their own hand for their own terms and on most points getting them, there was no stage in the proceedings at which they were not acting u[illegible] under the actual as we[illegible] the formal control of the Residency and the Government of India, depending upon them for counsel and support, and acting upon no resolution that had not received their sanction. The presence of the Government of India is marked through the whole course of the transactions. When the Sirdar proposes to open negotiations with Messrs. Watson and Stewart he presents himself at the India Office and there asks for the Secretary of State's permission. When he gets to work it is under the eye of a Committee of India Office officials specially detailed to watch his proceedings. When he has carried the negotiations far enough to bring him in sight of an understanding he is told that before completing any engagements he must report them to the Secretary of State. Even the draft concessions which the Sirdar brought with him from England in the beginning of 1884 contained modifications suggested by the Government of India and Mr. Jones, the Resident at Hyderabad. In the general verbal undertaking which he gave the concessionaires before leaving London at that time the India Office Committee had concurred, and—to quote Sir Salar Jung's letter to Mr. Cordery of the 14th January 1885—"the Resident, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State have approved of the proposal to grant the mining concession to Messrs. Watson and Stewart." Sir Salar Jung at this time sent the draft to the Resident, and in doing so wrote "On receiving back the document and learning the views of the Resident I shall lose no time in signing the contract." The evidence, in short, not only of the S[illegible] Government's cognisance of th[illegible] ings, but of the [illegible] ceded by the Hyderabad State to the concessionaires, that your Resident at the Nizam's Court should exercise some supervision over their operations." The Government of India seem to have held that it was expedient, for in January of last year we find Mr. Cordery informing the Foreign Office that he had arranged with Mr. Furnivall, the agent of the Company in India, that all correspondence between the Company and the Nizam's Government shall pass through the Resident, "who would thereby be placed in a position to exercise the requisite supervision over the operations of the concessionaires." Nor is there any more detachment of responsibility, so far as the Supreme Government are concerned, in the later and even less satisfactory chapter of the story—that which relates to the purchase of Deccan shares for the Nizam. The Sirdar's proposal to buy these shares was passed from the Resident to the Government of India, and from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, and the Sirdar, fully conscious of the value of such eminent sanction for the transaction, shelters himself behind the approval which first Lord Cross and his Council, and then the Government of India, gave to the proceedings that have just been so seriously arraigned. When such eminent sanction was given to the purchase it seems superfluous to put in evidence Colonel Marshall's telegraphic endorsement of it as most satisfactory. It will be enough to complete the story by quoting the opinion which the Resident has put on record concerning a transaction in which the Hyderabad Prime Minister thinks the Sirdar was "not actuated by honest devotion to the interests of his Government." The Resident contented himself with remarking on the purchase that "he seems to have executed a difficult transaction in a quiet manner, which prevented the purchase, large as it was, affecting the price at which your Government obtained a predominant interest in the concern." It is no part of our business to enquire whether the Minister's or the Resident's view of the great *coup* on the Stock Exchange is the more nearly correct. We quote the Resident's letter as final and completing testimony to the proposition from which we started, that if the Nizam's Government has been deceived in this business it has been deceived while the British Government were asserting a constant control over its acts, and a constant care for its financial and political interest.

The story, however, is not all told, even now, and the records thus far within reach leave many important points unexplained. They do not tell, for example, when the Government of India and the India Office became cognizant of the divergence between the indenture signed at Hyderabad and the draft as modified by agreement between the Nizam's Minister and the Government of India. They do not tell when the £350,000 of paid up shares were issued in defiance of the instructions limiting the first issue to £150,000; nor do they show whether or not the India Office and the Indian Government, when they sanctioned the purchase of shares by the Nizam, knew how wide a departure there had been from the original resolution. Yet as the agreement of the 7th of January was printed as a Parliamentary paper last August, only two months after the purchase of the shares in London, it is unreasonable to suppose that [illegible] between the Secretary of State's [illegible] day, when [illegible] sanction to the purchase was given, the India Office thought that the subscribed capital was restricted, as the Government of India eighteen months before had insisted it should be restricted, to £150,000. If they did think so then they had shut their eyes and ears to easily accessible information, and they were advisedly sanctioning a purchase which, on their own estimate of the capital, would make the Nizam the owner of two-thirds of the entire concern. Did they, moreover, suppose that the concessionaires had parted with their concessions without any consideration? There is no stipulation whatever in the agreement as to the remuneration which the promoters were to get for the trouble they had taken, and as it was known that they had themselves subscribed the greater part of the £75,000 paid up on the first issue of shares, there was little there out of which they could be paid for their concession. It seems to us that the notion that the India Office were ignorant as to the terms on which the concessionaires had been remunerated will not fit in with the facts. As to the discrepancy between the signed indenture, and the draft of it which had been agreed to between the Government of India and Sir Salar Jung, we shall not attempt to explain what, as the case stands, is nothing short of a mystery. In forwarding the indenture to the Government of India Mr. Cordery wrote that the only modification [illegible] suggested by the Gov[illegible] been [illegible]

frightened by chimeras of that imaginative kind. Direct railway connection is now being established with those Provinces, the language, revenue system, and customs of which are akin to those of the Deccan. It would be a great advantage to the people now that they are ready for an advanced judicial system, to have their local Courts under the supervision of a High Court.

It is said on apparently good authority that £40,000 was expended in advertising the Hyderabad Deccan Mining Company in England.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON have received a telegram from London that the American Exchange has stopped payment.

No date has as yet been fixed for the first meeting of the Viceroy's Council, which is likely to be delayed for some days.

IT is reported that the Maha[illegible] has appointed a Commission to [illegible] charges against the Dewan [illegible] charge is that the Dewan helpe[illegible] money from the Treasury.

THE Bannu Railway Survey [illegible] and the plan and estimates are [illegible] hot weather and submitted fo[illegible] are three alternative routes: [illegible] Khan; one from Khusalgarh [illegible] the branch line from Rawul [illegible] branching off from Khandean [illegible] Railway, running to Mianwali a[illegible] river between that point and Esa[illegible] Bagh, thence skirting round the [illegible] The last will probably be the [illegible] adopted, as it is the most dire[illegible] Indus to Bannu.

THE Indian Arm[illegible] has been closed, a[illegible] Bengal, includ[illegible] Rs. 5,035, Madra[illegible] The correspond[illegible] £1,650. Sir Jo[illegible] the task of fashio[illegible] her Majesty.

THE Traffic Man[illegible] has notified that a v[illegible] in future, be made [illegible] monthly tickets issu[illegible] of the "principal e[illegible] railway for the co[illegible] voluntary concession [illegible] thorities indicates a de[illegible] privilege to that class [illegible] continued enterprise an[illegible] paid by the line in a gre[illegible]

THE Nawab Gunny Mia[illegible] temporary, has been very k[illegible] those of his employes who [illegible] during the late destructive [illegible] To some he has given appointments, and on [illegible] he has bestowed liberal pensions. The Nawa[illegible] munificent donation of ten thousand rupees for [illegible] relief of those who have been rendered incapable [illegible] earning a living is worthy of his reputation [illegible] benevolence.

CHOLERA has broken out badly in Srinagar. About thirty deaths have occurred in the last two days. A serious epidemic is probable. The Jummoo route is closed. Remedial measures are being taken.

An advertisement appears in a home paper [illegible] this mail to the effect that the Earl of Dufferin would be very much obliged if any persons who are in possession of letters from his mother, Helen Lady Dufferin, afterwards Countess of Gifford, would send either the originals or copies addressed to him, care of J. L. Pattison, Esq., 6, Sussex gardens, Hyde Park, London, W.

THE author of "Greater Britain," in an article on the military position of England, which will appear in the April number of the *Fortnightly Review*, says:—"I understand that lately an attempt has been made to induce Lord Wolseley to take an appointment out of England, and that this attempt has been met by Lord Wolseley's friends with a suggestion that the whole First Army Corps should be kept at Aldershot, always ready for instant service, and should be commanded by Lord Wolseley himself. Although I am no admirer of the speeches in which Lord Wolseley seems to laugh at the British public—as, for example, when he assures them that our army is not, after all, so expensive as it might be, inasmuch as the United States spend seventeen millions sterling a year in pensions for an army of 25,000 men, yet I have great confidence in Lord Wolseley's organizing power, and can only hope that his enemies will be defeated, and the command of the First Army Corps conferred upon him." On Feb. 10 Lord Carnarvon, in an interview with a special reporter of the *South Australian Register*, strongly recommended [illegible]

ROYAL BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

CHARLOTTENSBURG, APRIL 19, EVENING.

The Emperor Frederick, though less feverish, remained in bed to-day.

His strength is failing him.

Towards evening he was a trifle better.

Anxiety regarding the Imperial patient is unabated.

APRIL 20, MORNING.

The official bulletin issued late last night regarding the condition of the Emperor Frederick states that the breathing of his Imperial Majesty, which had become difficult from the clogging of the tubes, was relieved in the evening (yesterday) owing to a copious discharge of the pus through the canula. This indicates the formation of an abscess in the trachea.

A bulletin issued this morning states that the Emperor passed a good night and had less fever.

THE BOULANGER PROPAGANDA.

RESOLUTION FOR THE REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

PARIS, APRIL 19, EVENING.

Crowds of citizens gathered to-day along the route taken by General Boulanger on his way to the Chamber of Deputies, and they greeted him everywhere with acclamation.

After the General had taken his seat in the Chamber, M. Floquet, the Premier, challenged the House for a vote of confidence in the Ministry, which was carried by a majority of 200.

A resolution was subsequently moved to appoint a Committee to revise the constitution, and the same was adopted by a majority of 135 votes.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY BILL.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The House of Lords last evening passed the East India (Purchase and Construction of Railways) Bill, enabling the Secretary of State to raise money for the purchase of Oude and Rohilkund Railway and to borrow a sum of money which would be a guarantee to the Company.

THE TROUBLES IN ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, APRIL 19.

The agrarian agitation in Roumania is quieting

DECCAN MINING COMPANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 20.

A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated April [illegible] "The Deccan Company's directors are [illegible]ous for an investigation. They met [illegible] could do nothing. The Secretary of [illegible]ng for a report from the Government [illegible]The Company's shares, which had [illegible] £7-15 yesterday, dropped to £6 [illegible] debate on the subject is expected in [illegible]one on Monday. It is understood that the [illegible]ill delay publishing particulars till then. [illegible]pects of obtaining a restitution of the [illegible]on money are good."

The *Pioneer* states :—A special meeting of the [illegible]y's Council took place on Thursday, at [illegible] to consider a communication on the [illegible]t received from the Secretary of State [illegible]ndia, and it is, we may conclude, the result [illegible]at Council's deliberations which is refer[illegible] to as being awaited. With regard to the [illegible]mpany's shares, accepting, as we confidently do, [illegible]orrespondent's recent statement, that the [illegible]sionaire had disposed of about four-fifths of [illegible] original holding to the public, that alone [illegible] loss of the difference between £6 and from [illegible]on nearly 701,000 shares—a loss borne [illegible]celess and guiltless investors. [illegible]stitution of the

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

Sir F. Roberts arrived here this afternoon.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

A levee will be held at the Viceregal Lodge on the 22nd of May.

Brigade-Surgeon A. H. Hilson officiates as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal during the absence of Surgeon-General Cowie, on leave.

The affiliation is authorised of the Calcutta Bethune Girls to the Calcutta University up to the B. A. standard.

Consequent on the grant of three months' privilege leave to Lieut-Col. J. C. Doveton, the following temporary promotions are made in the Forest Department :—Lieut-Col. F. Bailey officiates in the first grade of Conservators, E. P. Propert in the second grade, and E. P. Dansey in the third grade, in the Central Provinces.

Capt. W. E. Evans Gordon is appointed Additional Political Agent, 3rd class, and posted as Political Officer with Sirdar Ayoub Khan.

The services of H. E. M. James, Deputy Director General of Post Offices in India, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The following officers are granted leave of absence :—Col. W. F. Badgley, one year ; Major H. M. M. Wood, 182 days ; Surgeon-General Sir B. Simpson, 183 days ; Surgeon-Major J. Bennett, 300 days ; Colonel J. M. Sym, Major S. C. Turner, Major G. L. Eliot, Captain H. R. Yate, one year each.

J. B. Braddon officiates as Examiner of Military Works Accounts during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Oldham, on leave.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, APRIL 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Valetta, with the outward English mails of 16th instant, left Suez for Aden at 4 a. m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, APRIL 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 19.

The Hall Line steamer Morton Hall arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

HONGKONG, APRIL 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thibet, (extra) left here for Bombay at 4 p. m., to-day.

GALLE, APRIL 20,

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kashgar, from China, passed this place, bound to Bombay, at 9 a. m., to-day.

COLOMBO, APRIL 19.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Orion left here for Bombay this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dholleras	4 1-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

3 per cent. Consols for account (New)	99⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68
4½ per cent. do.	72½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¼
Bar Silver	42 11-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £21,500,000 ; increase £200,000 ; public deposits, £7,900,000 ; Dec., £1,000,000 ; other deposits, £25,100, 00 ; Inc., £10 ,000 ; other securities, £19,6 0,000 ; Dec., £1 20 ,000 ; notes and gold, £13,600,000 ; Inc., £400,000. The Bank's Reserve is 41 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THE MAHABLESHWAR SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, APRIL 18.

Quos Jupiter vult perdere is a maxim that applies to Mahableshwar as well as to most other things. Brown, of the Slashers, votes it a nasty hot place, where there is nothing to do ; and he [illegible] ready to hear the following news

THE DECCAN MINING COMPANY.

FLOATING THE SHARES.

Our London correspondent telegraphed on Tuesday last that the shares of the Deccan Mining Company, amounting to £360,000, had been almost wholly transferred by the concessionaires to the public at a premium. He afterwards wired that they are now quoted at from £6-10 to £6-12. Another correspondent states that the number of the victims is 1,600. Now in a passage of the Memorandum, drawn up for the Hyderabad Government by Sirdar Diler Jung, there is the following special reference made to the contrast between the "reputation for enormous value" which the mining rights acquired after the investigations instituted by the concessionaires indicated success, and the slight value attached to them before the announcement of the success of the investigations in question, when they were in the market offered at less than thirty shillings each and could not be sold at that low figure, being "practically valueless."

How was the investing public in London made aware of the real value of the shares so that they went off at £3 premium ? The turning point was the holding of a general meeting at which the Directors, in the month of December 1886, placed before the public a statement of the mineral wealth of Hyderabad. After that meeting the shares nominally issued at £ 10 each were quoted at £ 11-5 and immediately went up to £ 11-10, and in a week after that to £ 13-10, the market "being firm at the price." It was believed that if diamonds were found the shares would go up to £30 each, so that naturally the fortunate investors were determined to hold on. Now if we turn to the pages which *Vanity Fair* devotes to the consideration of questions of finance, we shall see the process by which the rehabilitation of the shares which, at one moment were unsaleable at thirty shillings each, became at a bound worth £ 13-10, and the public regarded them as cheap at the money.

Under the heading "Other Peoples Money," the City Editor of *Vanity Fair*, on December 4th, 1886, took the London public into his confidence in regard to the Hyderabad Deccan Company, Limited. It appears that a constant reader residing in Hyde Park Mansions wrote to him on the 30th of November as follows :—"I am anxious to know your opinion of the Hyderabad Deccan Company, its prospects and probabilities, and whether you think it be worth my while to risk a few hundreds in the concern." The editor's attention was thus incidentally called to the existence of this Company, and he took the trouble to ascertain what it was really like. "We are tolerably conversant with the wicked ways of City men and things," says the City Editor, "but if we cannot answer a financial conundrum out of our own brain, we immediately proceed to consult a wiser and more experienced head with the object of giving our readers the best advice attainable." He then proceeds to inform his readers that he has found that, "The Company was formed in August last with a capital of one million in ten pound shares, *which are fully paid up*, to acquire and work the whole of the mineral wealth contained in the Nizam's Dominions, which, at a moderate estimate, cover as great an area as the United Kingdom. The Company possesses the privilege for the moderate period of ninty-nine years—quite long enough to ascertain whether the business can be worked at a profit or not." The City Editor makes a passing reference to the "several weary years of wrangle which elapsed before the founders of the concern could arrange equitable terms with the Nizam's Government and the Secretary of State for India," and then airily mentions that such terms having been concluded, "the Board has lost no time in proving and developing the resources of its concession." Unfortunately, the City Editor had no space to give details, but the readers were told that "those who believe in us will not seek a further proof than our word."

Then that word is pledged cheerily to the following statement of facts which, it is intimated, were set forth in a speech of the chairman of the Deccan Mines Company, held on the 25th of November 1886 :—

"The experts of the Company on the spot have already proved the existence of coal fields and iron stone deposits that will make England and Sweden sit up in envy and disgust. The coal fields alone are more than sufficient to serve at low rates nearly 4,700 miles of railway." As regards the iron deposits it was stated that hematite iron taken from them had been tested in England and showed 72 per cent. of pure iron, 2 per cent. more than is usually extracted from the best Swedish.

"From these two branches alone the Company has sufficient to earn large profits without ulterior resources."

"The famous diamond mines of Golconda, which produced that famous stone, the Koh-i-noor, are included in the concession. These mines have been unworked for two hundred years," but an expert from Kimberley with the best machinery that Africa and Science could devise "can [illegible] way to examine them. The depth of diamond mining in India as it was carried on in the past, as compared with that in Africa at present, is as 1 is to 10. In Africa they find that the deeper they dig, the better quality of stone they obtain."

The London reader, worked up to the proper

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 30.

Mr. JOHN BRIGHT is the most unteachable of men. His speech at the Birmingham banquet to Mr. Chamberlain the other night was wholly pessimistic and devoted to the making of a little England by the unmasking of the present Great England. One reads his speech with a feeling almost of despair. At least there would be occasion for despair if Mr. Bright spoke for any one but himself. This, however, is not the case. Even in Birmingham it may be questioned if there are fifty men who would say, with the great and venerable representative, "Canada, if she is wise in her own interests, will break away from England and join herself to the States ; the Australian colonies, having each its own interests to look after, had better never combine among themselves, and certainly should hold themselves, one and all, aloof from the little men in the mother country, who are so stupid in all their foreign arrangements and in their foolish ideas that this country must defend itself against aggression." This, however, was the strain in which the old orator talked. All his combativeness and assurance were there ; the old charm of wisely-woven words was absent. Nor is there the slightest prescience and foresight in Mr. Bright's deliverance. If I were not already an Imperial Federationist the speech of Wednesday evening would help to make me one. If there are no greater difficulties in the way of cementing the Empire than Mr. Bright has set forth there is Federation within measurable distance. In Mr. Bright's mind all turns on the war question. Why, he asks, should Australia and New Zealand become in any way responsible for wars in Europe or elsewhere which England chooses to wage ? The answer is easy ; They should not be made responsible, and no one wishes to compel them to share the burdens of English State craft. They have no share in controlling the policy ; they are not asked to pay any part of it. But, when the conditions are altered, when the outlying parts of the Empire are no longer dependencies but ranking *pro rata*, according to population, wealth, &c, with the great Mother of Nations and have something to say in regard to policy, Mr. Bright's bogey will vanish ; his ghost will lay itself, there will be no need for ecclesiastical or political ceremony, for either bell, book, or candle. The Radical Unionist has changed into the Radical Separatist, and if he wielded a tithe of his former influence would be capable of doing much mischief. As it is, the attempt made to laugh Federation out of court will end in giving Lord Rosebery and his coadjutors of all parties powerful aid in carrying out their patriotic and most worthy aims. To all parts of the Empire, to England itself not the least, Federation would be an enormous gain. How is it that in India so little is being done to further the reform ? There is no part of the British Dominions where the gain would be so great. Incidentally, and reverting to the meeting at Birmingham, it is worthy of remark that the spirit of the speeches of Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain was not one and the same. The last named has none of the unworthy fears of the first named respecting the future of the Empire. For a long time there has been divergence between the two men. In 1882 this was so strong that the usual meeting of the Members for Birmingham with their constituents just before the Session was not held. The leaders of the party were afraid their representatives would come into conflict on the platform. Mr. Bright's views on our Egyptian policy were well-known, and it was expected he would attack the Government of which he had recently been a member, and of which Mr. Chamberlain was still a member. "If Mr. Bright does attack the Government," said Mr. Chamberlain, "I shall answer him." The prospect was too serious and the meeting was not held. This is the way in which these Liberals love one another and make their party so powerful.

The Liberal party, as I have remarked in an earlier paragraph, is becoming as divided as the Republican party in the French Chamber. Groups are forming with dangerous rapidity,—dangerous, that is, if the Opposition is to play a useful part in Constitutional Government. Hitherto, the Non-Conformists have been, what Mr. Gladstone some years ago described them to be, the backbone of the party. The backbone is breaking up. Sir Henry Havelock Allan, M.P., Mr. H. M. Bonifas, Q. C., and Mr. S. Caine, M. P., Baptists, with Sir George Chubb, Wesleyan, and representatives from other denominations, are forming a Non-Conformist Unionist Association to checkmate the efforts which Home Rule Non-Conformists are making to further Mr. Gladstone's proposals. They will have a measure of success. The Calvinists among the Baptists, the older men among the Wesleyans, a certain number of Congregationalists, are opposed to Home Rule and will do their best to prevent a solid Non-Conformist vote being cast at the next general election for Liberal candidates. It is more than probable, however, that this defection will be counterbalanced by the number of Churchmen who are in favour of giving

We are not wholly given up to politics. Not long ago Mr. Norman Lockyer took us on a trip into Space, and we saw worlds in the making, handling the material of which they are made. Now Mr. Crookes takes us a little further and tells us about the birth, the life, and the death of the atom. The address which this eminent scientist has given on "Elements and Meta-Elements" is [illegible] to some, but it is most in[illegible] for us the

NOTES FROM PERSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TEHERAN, MARCH 24.

Last Tuesday, some hours before noon, with the entrance of the sun in the Aries, the Persian "Nauroz" began, and the Shah held what is called the private salam. There are always two Nauroz salams—the one private, at the time of the sun entering the Aries, at which only Princes and the high dignitaries of State are supposed to attend ; the other, public, some time after the first, for the European Corps Diplomatique, other officials and the general public. It would be thought that the sun might sometimes take it into his head to enter the Aries during the night, but the court astronomer easily arranges this little matter and always makes the event take place at some convenient hour; in fact, it is said that some days before the salam he asks when his Majesty would wish the sun to enter the Aries. For the first salam a special invitation is necessary, and to be asked to attend is considered by some a distinction. Many people, who are by no means dignitaries, resort to persuasion or bribery to obtain an invitation. Formerly there were at the first salam about a hundred persons ; this year corrupt practices must have been extensively resorted to, for twelve hundred persons were present, and if different arrangements are not made, the number will certainly be greater next year.

The second salam was held on Thursday. The Shah first received the Corps Diplomatique. The usual complimentary speech was made by the doyen, the Turkish Ambassador ; the Shah then said a few words in a general way on the weather, then addressed himself to the Russian Minister and asked something about shooting, and then turned to the German Minister with some words of regret at the death of the Emperor. Having asked the Austrian Minister whether he rode much and the Italian *Chargé d'Affaires* what the Italians were doing at Massowah, he inquired of the English *Chargé d'Affaires* concerning Sir H. Drummond Wolff's arrival at Teheran, and the reception was over. It was remarked that his Majesty passed the Turkish Ambassador, the French and United States Ministers, without vouchsafing a word. This made no difference though to the French Minister, for immediately afterwards he was received in a private audience for the purpose of presenting two French travellers who are on their way to Merv. Half an hour later the Shah sat in State in the throne room, while in the Court below were ranged about a thousand officers and State-servants. The Zil-i-Sultan appeared attired as a civilian in a plain blue cloth suit ; his brother, the Naib-i-Sultaneh, came out in the full war paint of a Commander-in-Chief.

Shortly after two o'clock his Majesty went into the inner apartments, where the Anis-ed-Dawleh, the principal lady of the harem, was receiving a crowd of Persian and some European ladies, and there warmly congratulated the wife of the English *Chargé d'Affaires* at her husband's having been gazetted a K.C.I.E. In connection with this it gives me great pleasure to be able to state that the honour conferred upon our *Chargé d'Affaires*, now Sir Arthur Nicolson, is a matter of congratulation, not alone to the Shah, but to all who know him, both Persians and Europeans.

The *Times* has lately given its reader in a voluminous correspondence under the title "*Odium Medicum*" a number of letters on the respective merits of allopathy and homœopathy. *Odium Medicum* exists in Persia too, not, however, between homœopaths and allopaths, but between practitioners of the old school and those of the new school. Persians who have obtained some medical knowledge in Persia from European doctors, or who have studied medicine in Europe, get very little practice here among the people, and the doctors of the old school, with their big turbans and incomprehensible technical gibberish, carry the day. Some of the old school doctors, however, are clever people and frequently cure their patients well and expeditiously by means which the new school doctors should not despise. In fact, some cures of which I have heard are so very extraordinary that I must speak of them in detail for the benefit of medical men at home.

At the town of Koom, a man, who had fallen into a cesspool, was, when hauled out, in an unconscious state from the effects of the foul air, and was supposed to be dying. The doctor who was called in diagnosed that there were some vapours in the man's brain, and that they either must be driven out or the man would die. Looking round the room the doctor's eyes lighted on an old iron helmet ; this he had cleaned and put on a charcoal fire till it was red hot, and then, having raised the patient's head, he calmly "hot-potted" him, in the same way the Amahagger did to strangers at Kor, as related by Rider Haggard in "She." The vapours left the man's brain at once and he was buried the same day. By-the-bye, "hot-potting," as we read in Makrizi's history of the Mamluks, was extensively practised during the Middle Ages in Egypt. Red hot chafing basins or dishes (mashail) were put on criminals' heads, and the custom must have been very common, for "a man with a chafing dish", and executioner became synonymous terms. But to return to the Persian wonderful cures, the same doctor who cured the brain-vapours—it is said that compared with him Avicenna was a fool—was called to a village near Koom to cure a woman who was suffering of colics. Here, again, his vapour theory was applied, and a long rope having been given a turn round the woman's stomach, four men were set to pull, two at each end, to drive the vapours out. The [illegible] pulled and pulled, the doctor singing out [illegible] altogether, ya Aleese !" By the [illegible] become like that of a

HER MAJESTY'S SIXTY-FIRST.

To-day the second battalion of the Gloster Regiment, now stationed at Colaba, and formerly known as her Majesty's LXI., celebrates its hundred and thirtieth anniversary. Comparatively a young regiment it is not the less celebrated, and, although not generally described as a "crack" corps, it can boast of a history of which any regiment might well be proud. Look at the legends on its colours : "RAMILLIES "—"LOUISBERG "—"QUEBEC, 1759 "—"EGYPT "—"MAIDA"—"CORUNNA"—"TALAVERA"—"BAROSSA "—"ALBUERA "—"SALAMANCA"—"VITTORIA "—"PYRENEES "—"NIVELLE "—"NIVE "—"ORTHES"—"TOULOUSE "—"PENINSULA"—"WATERLOO"—"PUNJAB"—"CHILLIANWALLAH"—"GUZERAT"—"ALMA"—"INKERMAN"—"SEBASTOPOL"—"DELHI." The name of almost every celebrated battle fought since its formation is there. The record stops at Delhi. A century of heavy toil, severe fighting, hardships and privations, a century of glory, and then fortune turned against it, and there came thirty years of rest—that is to say, thirty years of rest from actual warfare ; not from heavy campaigning work, and work which, while being more arduous, was productive of less recompense or reward. Not all the battles whose names are given above were fought in by the LXI. as a regiment, but its own list—the list which it contributed to the combined honours of the united Gloster regiment, is far above the average of British Infantry Regiments. Yet the mere names of these do not in any way sufficiently represent the share the regiment took in any of those battles, as will hereafter appear ; Egypt (with the Sphinx), Talavera, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula, Maida, Punjab, Chillianwallah, Guzerat and Delhi were the contributions of the LXI., the South Glosters, to the joint colours when they were linked with the XXVIII., the North Glosters, who had shared with them the honours of Egypt, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and the Peninsula, and brought as extra legends Corunna, Barossa, Albuera, Vittoria, Waterloo, Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol. By the adoption of the new territoral system therefore two capital regiments became united, and though the two in some measure thus lost their individuality, there is this consolation left—that neither battalion disgraced the other, but gave to the entire county of Gloucester a combined regiment which may lay indisputable claim to the distinction—which every soldier, though not always justifiably, attributes to his own corps—of being "equalled by few and excelled by none."

SONS OF THE OLD BUFFS.

Our army at home was undergoing reorganisation with a view to checking French aggression in America when the 3rd Regiment, the Buffs, was divided into two battalions. Two years later, the second battalion was constituted the 61st, and Major-General Granville Elliot, who had been serving in Austria till it took sides with France against England, was appointed commander of the regiment, which came into being in pursuance of an order, dated 21st of April 1758. The Old Buffs is a veteran regiment, and the Glosters have every reason to be proud of their origin. The "Buffs" were ever brave and received an additional soubriquet, the "Resurrectionists," at the battle of Albuhera, where, after having been dispersed by the charge of a heavy body of Polish lancers, they re-formed and returned to the fight. It is the only regiment which has the privilege of marching through the city of London with fixed bayonets, colours flying and drums beating. Descended from so celebrated a regiment, it is no wonder the offspring should also become celebrated. Indeed, it is questionable whether the child has not eclipsed its parent. The first battalion of the Glosters, the 28 th, earned the title of "the Slashers" from their gallantry at the White Plains and passage of the Brunx river in 1777, and also from some of the officers of the regiment disguising themselves as Indians and cutting off the ears of a magistrate who had refused shelter to the women of the regiment during a severe winter. The Sixty-First are best described as the heroes of Chillianwalla, but so conspicuous has been their gallantry on numerous occasions that they might well be called the heroes of a hundred fights. The history of their achievements, as contained in the official reports of the Commanders-in-Chief in the many campaigns in [illegible] [illegible]

BAPTISM OF FIRE.

The regiment was born, as it were, under fire. No sooner was it formed than it was ordered to join the expedition, under General Hopson and Commodore Moore, against the French West India Islands, and landed at Guadaloupe, they immediately showed the material they were made of. The French and armed negroes had taken up a strong position in the mountains, and the men of the Sixty-First came in for some of the stiffest work. Under [illegible] Barlow they distinguished themselves at [illegible]aries. Penetrating a thick [illegible] from

Indian Army, by way of the Red Sea, with orders to traverse the desert and co-operate with the troops from Europe to expel the French "Army of the East" from Egypt. The remaining six companies of the regiment sailed from the Cape of Good Hope on the 30th March to join the expedition in the Red Sea. The army from India arrived at Cossir in June and marched through the desert to Kenna, on the Nile, by divisions. The four companies of the 61st, a detachment of the 10th, and a party of the 6th Dragoons, numbering 582 men, commenced their march on the 18th July ; the other companies landed on the 10th July and commenced their march on the twentieth, the head-quarters' ship with the regimental records and other property on board shortly afterwards foundering in the Red Sea.

THE MARCH ACROSS THE DESERT.

The first party arrived at Kenna in ten days—a march of 130 or 140 miles, and the second party in nine days, their march having been expedited by the arrangements for water and provisions which the advance party had made for them. This splendid feat was accomplished with the loss only of one drummer, who died of fatigue. When the company to which he belonged arrived in camp he was missed. Private Andrew Connell asked permission to return in search of him. His efforts, however, were unavailing, as he found the drummer lying dead on the burning sands. Connell's bravery did not remain long unrewarded. He received promotion, and finally gained a commission in his regiment. These facts are entered without any embellishment in the records, but the private diary of Colonel Barlow, who commanded the first four companies, relates in detail the events and the terrible nature of that march. "On the first day of the march, after proceeding about five miles," the Colonel writes, "we came to some springs, or rather a black rivulet of water—very bitter—which crosses the valley through which the road leads. I endeavoured in vain to prevent the soldiers from drinking of this infernal brook ; thirst was too imperious, and I soon found that my orders had been disregarded by all the rear. Many of the men soon felt the ill-effects of their folly and began to fall back faint and oppressed, and this was much aggravated by the very extraordinary closeness of the heat : what air did exist was like the breathing of a furnace." As a consequence, when the main body halted, there were many stragglers behind.

SUFFERINGS IN THE DESERT.

"On July 20th," he writes : "I was much grieved to find that forty men were still behind. I trembled at the horrors these poor fellows would be exposed to should they be left destitute and forlorn in the desert. A party of drivers with twenty camels set off under command of my brother, Captain Barlow, who volunteered to attend them. I filled a keg with a mixture of port wine and water, which he took with him, and it proved of the most essential service. At a distance of from four to six miles from camp, he picked up twenty-one poor exhausted, fainting wretches, who, without assistance, must have died in a very few hours : some not able to speak, and the whole totally incapable of walking a step further." All were recovered, and next day made a six hours' march without water. Similar experiences follow, and so fatiguing was the whole march that, says the Colonel, "I was frequently in danger of falling from my horse from sleep. We got in at Legattah camp on the 22nd before dawn, but it was not until 3 p.m. that the rear-guard and stragglers came up—the poor fellows, who dropped in during the day, panting and fainting, were incapable of further exertions. The thermometer in my tent was here at 114 degrees." Next day they reached the Nile and encamped near Kenna. "One cannot picture the joy," writes Colonel Barlow, "we all felt at arriving amongst our brother soldiers after the ten days of uncommon fatigue we had just experienced." Then, however, came a more pleasant experience—a trip down the Nile, 400 miles to Cairo, and next a painful surprise—they reached Cairo only to find that the work there was over, and then Alexandria, to learn that [illegible] already surrendered.

THE REAR DISCOVERED.

It was at Alexandria that the [illegible] the Glosters, then the 28th R[illegible] [illegible] ments of late years have [illegible] on the right of the line against [illegible] attack of the French was direct[illegible] vance of the other regiments, the [illegible] 28th had to bear the brunt of the battle. Advancing to a redoubt among the ruins of a Mussalman temple the regiment suddenly became encountered in front, rear, and to the right, by the enemy. The rear rank faced about and engaged the foremen, and thus back to back they fought until, with the timely assistance of the 42nd, they were victorious. In addition to the Sphinx, which the 28th, with other regiments, was permitted to add to its colours the men were directed to wear their number on both back and [illegible] of their shakos. When the regimental system [illegible] the Sphinx was substituted for the [illegible]

INDIAN SPORTING NOTES.

The following notes are from the *Asian* :—

An amusing story reaches us of how a sporting sub-alternity, a hard-hearted and unsympathizing General officer. The sub's regiment was under orders to march out of a certain division, and had actually moved into tents preparatory to beginning the march, when the sub applied for leave to attend a race meeting. The General distinctly refused this, and various other applications for the same purpose, from other units of the garrison. Our particular sub, however, knew a trick worth two of his Generals, and he bided his time till his regiment marched out of the limits of the General's division, and then renewed his application, and a telegram to the General through whose division the regiment was marching and in whose command it was for the time, brought back the welcome answer : "Yes, certainly." Our sub went to the race meeting rejoicing, but left a fair share of sympathy behind for those of his late garrison who were refused leave.

It is odd how dense some people are about bets on dead heats. Whenever a race ends thus shoals of letters come to all the sporting papers—so it has been for many years past, and so it will be for many years to come I suppose. A friend of mine, one of the shrewdest men in London, who now exercises judicial functions, not long since backed a horse at 3 to 1. It ran a dead heat with an animal that started at 100 to 6, and my friend actually imagined that this latter price influenced his bet, and that he had won a great deal more than he would have done had his horse actually come in first by itself ! The rule is perfectly clear. Thus Mr. Stutfield states it: "A backs a horse at 5 to 1 with B, and the horse runs a dead heat with another horse —the last three words are superfluous, for he could not run a dead heat with anything else. "The £6 is divided equally between A and B; they receive £3 each, so that A wins £2 (*i.e.*, £3—£1, the £1 being the stake he has put on); or to express it otherwise, A wins £2 10s., half his bet, and B wins 10s., half his bet, *i.e.* A wins £2.

From time to time our Special Correspondent who attends the more important race meetings which he describes in our columns, makes mention of objections being lodged and disputes being referred to the Calcutta or Western India Turf Club ; but seldom is the result of such objection or reference given to the public in official shape. The Turf Club concerned sits on the reference, and when the meeting from which it has been made has died out of the memories of nearly all who have taken part in it, and these have dispersed and settled down to their avocations in remote parts, a rumour gets into circulations that such and such orders have been passed in such and such a case. We will take the most recent case of the kind as an example. At the Meerut Race last month an objection and counter-objection were lodged over the result of the Derby race. Very many people here peculiarly interested in the issue of the reference that was made to the Calcutta Turf Club. Some had backed Interpreter and others had backed Young Revenge, and all bets over the race were held in abeyance till the C. T. C. decision could be known. Meanwhile, the visitors dispersed all over the land taking their bookmakers' voucher tickets with them. The few of these that ever see the Lahore paper must have seen the non-official announcement published by it that the C. T. C. has disqualified Young Revenge and given the race to Interpreter. Neither the Calcutta Turf Club, nor the Meerut Stewards, nor the far-away Mr. Fitch at Mussoorie have taken any steps to publish an official announcement as to the decision. Were such decisions and orders sent to us, we should be only too glad to publish them, and thus put them before the entire sporting world of India.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Mundi Rajah in Kulu has prohibited all shooting in his territory during the breeding season, which is very creditable indeed to his Highness, who is not a sportsman himself. Very few duck and teal have gone up the river as yet, the great falling-off in their numbers being as marked as it was in the flocks that went down to the plains in autumn. The first swallows made their appearance on the 14th instant. Panthers, particularly about Bajoreh, are rather troublesome, seizing cattle in broad daylight. One of our sportsmen sat up for them for two nights unsuccessfully; but then having a native afflicted with a bad cough along with one is not a particularly good recipe for panther-catching.

THE CALCUTTA RACES 1888-89.

The prospectus of the Calcutta Races for next season has lately been issued, the days fixed for the first meeting being the 22nd, 26th, and 29th of December, and the first of January, and for the second meeting, the 19th and 26th of January. The prospectus details [illegible] prizes offered are handsome, and a good variety of sport is provided for each day. On the first day there are six races, commencing with the Hastings Plate, a hurdle Race, with Rs. 1,500 added; the Derby for Arabs; with Rs. 2,200, the Trial Stakes for all horses, one mile with Rs. 2,500 added; the Kurnaul Stakes, for country-breds one mile, with Rs. 2,200 added ; the Dealers' Plate, for horses imported by dealers for sale after the 1st of May 1888, ¾ of a mile ; and the Maiden Pony stakes, 5 furlongs, with Rs. 2,000 added. The second day commences with the Gunny Mash Cup, for Arabs and country-breds, 1¾ mile, with Rs. 1,000 in specie by the donor and Rs. 2,000 from the Fund ; the Viceroy's Cup, for all horses, 1½ mile, for a piece of plate value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 7,000 from the Fund ; the Vizianagram Stakes for all horses, 1 mile with Rs. 2,000 added ; the Welter Cup, for all horses, 1 mile with Rs. [illegible] this day, the second 28 which will be published hereafter. The third day begins with a Pony Hurdle Race 1¼ mile, with Rs. 1,500 added ; the Kutch Behar Cup, for all horses, 1 mile, for Rs. 5,000 in specie given by the Maharaja ; the Sandown Park Stakes, five furlongs, a handicap for all horses, with Rs. 2,500 added ; the Eclipse Pony Stakes, ½ of a mile, for all ponies, with Rs. 2,000 added ; the Maiden Stakes, and Handicap, for Arabs and country-breds, 1 mile, with Rs. 2,000 added ; while there will also be a sixth race, the terms of which will be published no later than the 26th of December. On the 4th day, proceedings will begin with the Grand Annual, with Rs. 2,000 added. The Paikpara Cup, a handicap for Arabs and country breds, 1¼ miles with Rs. 2,000 added ; the Durbhanga Cup, value 150l and a purse of 80 gold mohurs, presented by the Maharaja, a Handicap for all horses, St. Leger Course ; the Chauringhi Plate, a Handicap for all horses, 1 mile with Rs. 2,000 added ; and the Innovation Handicap for all ponies, mile with Rs. 2,000 added. There will be two other races [illegible] second [illegible]

THEN AND NOW.

Mr. E. C. Cox, in the course of an article in the *Calcutta Review*, says :—

If Providence allowed a second edition of the greased cartridges to take place, would it find all the elements of a conflagration as ready to hand as they were in 1857 ? If what happened thirty years ago at Mirath and Cawnpore was to take place to-morrow at Poona or Rawal Pindi, would the future historian be able to show how our wilful blindness had allowed the fuel to be collected for the fire ? What classes, in a word, are now in a mood to take advantage of any similar embarrassments ? India is a mysterious land, where the unforeseen is of frequent occurrence. In no country it is more futile to profess infallibility on any subject. Absolute certainty cannot be obtained. But happily there is every reason to believe that few of the predisposing causes of the great Mutiny are now in operation, and that most of the lessons have been learnt. At the same time it must be repeated that many of our actions which led up to the outburst were necessary and righteous, and that we could not have shirked them because they were certain to cause discontent. We will endeavour to examine the present circumstances and position of each of the classes who were hostile to us in 1857, and discuss the general feeling of the population as it appears to exist at present.

Lord Canning's decree of 1858, sanctioning the rights of adoption in accordance with the religious ordinance of Hindus and Mussalmans, was communicated to the rulers of every Native State. The right of lapse was no more to be exercised. There was no need for the Nizam of Hydrabad, or the great potentates who bear the names of Sindia and Holkar to feel that a failure of natural heirs would cause their realms to be added to the British dominions. Misrule has occurred in Native States, notably in Baroda. But our Government has succeeded in obtaining justice for the oppressed subjects of Oriental despots, without having recourse to the supreme measure which was apportioned to the recalcitrant King of Oudh. Had the pre-mutiny policy continued to be exercised, Baroda, Kolhapur, and many other States would have been long since incorporated in the territories directly under the British Government. Far from making the reigning families our enemies, they are fully aware that the absolute security which they feel for their thrones is due entirely to the British Government. True we have in the last few years pulled down dynasties in Afghanistan and Burma. But in spite of the mischievous native press, the heads of native houses are perfectly cognizant of the radical difference of the circumstances of the case. The princes of India have furnished a multitude of proof of their devotion to the Supreme Government. The room for anxiety is, lest in the hour of danger their ability to aid us be found disproportionate to their willingness to do so. Their ancient name and fame may not suffice to hold in submission that formidable armies if they themselves are physically and mentally feeble, and are popularly regarded as mere puppets of the English Government.

It is not so easy to speak definitely concerning the position and sentiments of the aristocracy and landed gentry. Some traditions die hard ; and many families, now sunk in obscurity, may still be brooding over the decay of their territorial influence, and their former high position. A large number may even yet be chafing against the restraints imposed upon them by a civilized administration. While, however, the existence of such as these cannot be ignored, it would be false statesmanship to attach to them an importance which they no longer possess. An interval, too, of thirty years of absolute peace cannot but have healed old sores, and wiped away ungracious memories ; while a new generation has sprung up to whom their fathers' wrongs are too unsubstantial and shadowy to stir them up to enthusiasm. The present aristocracy may be but a remnant of what once existed, a survival of those most fitted to encounter the various blows of fate. Such as it is, its members cannot but recognise that the integrity of their titles and the preservation of their estates depends absolutely and solely on our Government. Expendiency then, if not gratitude, may bind them to the ruling race. Considerations of practical utility may be stronger than sentimental aspirations after an unattainable independence. In short, those that now enjoy prosperity would be with us. Those who might, for whatever reason, be against us, have lost their influence.

The families of Mussalman creed that have had old connection with the land can be less favourably spoken of than those of Hindu race. Their historic memories of influence and power are newer and more vivid. During native and earlier British rule they enjoyed the lion's share of high appointments under the Government. An age of examination has set in, and under this great leveller, Hindus have altogether surpassed Muhammadans. The conservative Moslem will not discard his cherished Persian and Arabic studies [illegible] for a competitive examination. He does not like the new system, and he is deeply indignant that his claims for pre-eminence are not accepted at his own valuation. The Government has shown the greatest eagerness to bestow appointments upon those Muhammadans who succeed in meeting the requirements of the new standard. It would not be fair to say that there are any definite symptoms of disaffection among Mussalmans. But there is undoubtedly less resignation to fate than among the Hindu population ; and they constitute a more or less permanent source of anxiety. In taking leave of the subject of the landed interest, we must record our conviction, that whether for better or for worse, whether they are with us or against us, the tendency has indisputably been for the landlord class to lose strength and influence, and become a less important [illegible] day, except with some of the more educated classes, possesses unimpaired influence. As of old nothing can be done without the Brahman's intervention. The exotic science of the West has after all not upset his claims to bring regarded as a receptacle of divine knowledge. For he has, in a wonderful way, adapted himself to circumstances. He has mastered the new learning. It is the Brahman who works the telegraphs, and fills important offices on the railway. He can design and erect a bridge according to European principles, and put together a steam-engine ; he is familiar with the medical science of Europe. He has vindicated his intellectual superiority over the races of India. For thirty years the priestly caste has seen that the Government has attempted no interference with their religion. The more thoughtful of its members may comprehend that their [illegible] little value to Christianity [illegible] consequence [illegible]

ment service. In connection with these classes must be named the vernacular press, including the native papers published in English. Its influence is a matter of controversy. Its wish to embarrass the Government is beyond all doubt. It abounds with treasonable passages calculated to excite hatred against British rule. In the unfortunate controversy of the Ilbert Bill, it disclosed a flood of hatred for all things English that could hardly have been believed. It has also had the effort of disseminating widely a fantastic and incorrect account of European politics ; and deductions founded on the episodes of Khartoum and Panjdeh may be as dangerous and delusive as those which Azim Ulla Khan drew from what he saw in the trenches before Sebastopol. The subject of the press reminds us again of the common sense of Elphinstone, who protested vigorously against the introduction of a free press into a country where liberty was ever synonymous with license.

The vast mass of the peasant population acquiesce passively rather than cheerfully in our rule. The remembrance of the oppression from which we delivered them is gone. They have no appreciative memory of the past to enable them to realize the advantages of the present. But while these are indifferent, there is always a mass of fanatics, hangers-on of courts and camps, and a mob in the great cities who are always ready for mischief. On the whole, however, a scrutiny of the results of thirty years peace is sufficiently encouraging. The sky is not altogether clear. But while there is no reason to suppose that the Government is inclined to ignore any timely consciousness of danger, we feel justified in believing that there is a deeply founded peace without laying ourselves open to the charge of trying peace where there is no peace. It is impossible to deny that at any instant another thunderbolt may be hurled out of a clear sky. Some ill-considered order about vaccination or compulsory education, might set the whole country in a ferment. But there is not the slightest reason to believe that such an order would be welcomed as an opportunity by the leaders of the various sections of native society as the greased cartridge undoubtedly was. The lessons of the Mutiny had been learned to an almost unexpected extent. If, on a few delicate points, a caution may be needed, there is no reason to suppose that it will not receive due attention.

DIFFERENT MODES OF EXECUTION.

A writer in a home journal says :—The execution of malefactors has been a serious matter of consideration for lawgiver's in all nations and in all times. The more barbarous the people the more barbarous the method.

In India, the sword for offenders of rank and the den of cobras for malefactors of low degree were popular. Fire, sacred to the sun, was too holy to be used. Poison was a favourite method of inflicting death with the ancients. In Greece the hemlock, among the Persians a species of upas, among the Egyptians a ground glass administered with food were frequently used. The Romans varied their forms of capital punishment much according to the wise rule of the modern Mikado. Roman citizens could only die by the sword. St. Paul being a Roman, was beheaded. St. Peter, an alien, was crucified. Hurling malefactors headlong from the Tarpeian rock was common. A Vestal Virgin who was untrue to her vows was, by the law of Numa, stoned to death. Tarquin Priscus changed this to burying alive. Her companion in crime was scourged to death in the forum. Later, in the days of the Cæsars, criminals were often exposed to wild beasts in the arena, contributing amusement as well as moral instruction to the masses.

Torture was considered a wise adjunct to capital punishment for centuries. The rack, the cauldron, the gridiron, the scavenger's daughter, the pincers, iron mask and scourge were employed. Breaking on the wheel was popular for a long time—the felon being fastened, with his arms and legs apart, to a huge wheel, and his bones were broken by blows from an iron bar. Malefactors were torn asunder by teams of horses ; they were burned at the stake, hanged, drawn, and quartered flayed alive, boiled, broiled and roasted, served up to death in a thousand ways, each as revolting and terrible as skilled ingenuity could devise.

What we now reckon as minor offences were deserving of death not two centuries ago. Blackstone enumerates 160 offences, which in his day in England were adjudged worthy of death " without benefit of clergy " — that is, the condemned was forbidden even religious consolation in his last hours, the law aiming at the destruction of both body and soul. Civilization has changed all this. Penal servitude and fines are adjudged for all offences not against life or the State, and [illegible] are rarely used in some of the [illegible] States, and in some countries rape, are deemed worthy of death.

The form of death has changed too. Torture is no longer employed, but a means which shall be swift, and as nearly as possible painless, is employed. In France the guillotine, in Spain the garrote, in England and the United States the gallows — three alliterations —menace the malefactor. A fourth, the gun, is used in military executions.

The guillotine was designed as a labour-saving machine during the Reign of Terror by Dr. Guillotine, who was a member of the Constituent Assembly in 1789. There were too many heads to be removed by the overworked public executioner, and this device resulted.

Beheading by the sword has been a favourite method in almost all countries. I saw a head struck off by the two handed sword in a village near Nagasaki, Japan. Both the executioner and his victim were deliberately cool. The latter knelt and [illegible] his neck as a razor, wiped it with a bit of gaudy silk, took his stand, raised the sword, and with a quick drawing stroke severed the head, giving vent to a loud, hissing aspirate as he did so. The point of the weapon did not reach the ground. The executioner then removed the stains with some pieces of tissue paper, wiped the blade again with the silk, sheathed it, and strode proudly away, followed by envious eyes. The offender had, I believe, testified falsely in an examination by the tax-collector.

The garrote is worse to my notion than the guillotine though but little blood is shed. The felon sits in a chair. To a stout post behind him are affixed [illegible] clasps of iron, which when joined encircle [illegible] Through the pest and the [illegible]

MR. MATHEW ARNOLD ON AMERICAN JOURNALISM.

In the article in the *Nineteenth Century* on Civilisation in the United States, from which we have already made some quotations, the late Mr. Mathew Arnold makes the following remarks on American Journalism :—

It is often said that every nation has the government it deserves. What is much more certain is that every nation has the newspapers it deserves. The newspaper is the direct product of the want felt ; the supply answers closely and inevitably to the demand. I suppose no one knows what the American newspapers are, who has not been obliged, for some length of time, to read either those newspapers or none at all. Powerful and valuable contributions occur scattered about in them. But on the whole, and taking the total impression and effect made by them, I should say that if one were searching for the best means to efface and kill in a whole nation the discipline of respect, the feeling for what is elevated, one could not do better than take the American newspapers. The absence of truth and soberness in them, the poverty in serious interest, the personality and sensation-mongering, are beyond belief. There are a few newspapers which are in whole, or in part, exceptions. The *New York Nation*, a weekly paper, may be paralleled with the *Saturday Review* as it was in its old and good days ; but the *New York Nation* is conducted by a foreigner, and has an extremely small sale. In general, the daily papers are such that when one returns home one is moved to admiration and thankfulness not only at the great London papers, like the *Times* or the *Standard*, but quite as much at the great provincial newspapers too—papers like the *Leeds Mercury* and the *Yorkshire Post* in the north of England, like the *Scotsman* and the *Glasgow Herald* in Scotland.

The Americans used to say to me that what they valued was news, and that this their newspapers gave them. I at last made the reply : 'Yes, news for the servants' hall ! ' I remember that a New York newspaper, one of the first I saw after landing in the country, had a long account, with the prominence we should give to the illness of the German Emperor or the arrest of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, of a young woman who had married a man who was a bag of bones, as we say, and who used to exhibit himself as a skeleton ; of her growing horror in living with this man, and finally of her death. All this in the most minute detail, and described with all the writer's powers of rhetoric. This has always remained by me as a specimen of what the Americans call news.

You must have lived amongst their newspapers to know what they are. If I relate some of my own experiences, it is because these will give a clear enough notion of what the newspapers over there are, and one remembers more definitely what has happened to oneself. Soon after arriving in Boston, I opened a Boston newspaper and came upon a column headed : 'Tickings.' By *tickings* we are to understand news conveyed through the tickings of the telegraph. The first 'ticking' was : ' Matthew Arnold is sixty-two years old'—an age, I must just say in passing, which I had not then reached. The second 'ticking' was : ' Wales says, Mary is a darling ; ' the meaning being, that the Prince of Wales expressed great admiration for Miss Mary Anderson. This was at Boston, the American Athens. I proceeded to Chicago. An evening paper was given me soon after I arrived ; I opened it, and found under a largetype heading, '*We have seen him arrive*, the following picture of myself : He has harsh features, supercilious manners, parts his hair down the middle, wears a single, eye glass and ill-fitting clothes. Notwithstanding this rather unfavourable introduction I was most kindly and hospitably received at Chicago.

MADAME BERNHARDT AS A PLAY-MAKER.

Not satisfied with her celebrity as actress, sculptor, painter, journalist, &c., Madame Sarah Bernhardt now seeks fresh laurels as a dramatic author. Her play *L'Aveu*, which was performed for the first time at the Odeon, was a genuine success, testified to by the long and loud applause which greeted the announcement of the authoress's name. The piece is a one act drama, and, of course, the *aveu* is one of infidelity. When the curtain rises a lady is seen speaking with a Sister of Charity at the foot of a child's bed, while a gentleman is reclining asleep in an arm-chair after having been watching the greater part of the night by the sick child's bedside. He is Count de la Rocca, General in the Army, and the husband of the lady. The General wakes up, and it is clear from what is said that there is but little hope of saving the child's life. He nevertheless tries to inspire his wife with hope, but Martha refuses to be comforted. The boy becoming suddenly worse and losing consciousness, his mother throws herself on her knees and gives way to an outburst of grief and remorse. Her husband had left the room, but, re-entering, he learns from the lamentations of his wife that the sick child is not his own son. Pressed with questions and menaced by the General, who is overwhelmed with grief, and at the same time in a condition of infuriated indignation, Martha divulges that the father of the child is the General's nephew, the celebrated Dr. Robert, who has been called in to attend the child. Dr. Robert is in an adjoining room, in which a short scene takes place between the two men. The doctor confesses he owes everything to the General, his uncle, whose trust he has basely betrayed, and struggled to stifle his passion for Marthe, his love for her is as ardent as ever. The General will not, however, kill his rival with his own hand, but, determined to be avenged, he places a pistol in his nephew's hand, commanding him to blow out his own brains. The doctor raises the pistol in obedience, when the door is suddenly opened. The child is dead. Thereupon the injured husband stays his nephew's hand with the words, "There is now no longer room for man's justice ; the justice of God has [illegible] curtain falls. The piece [illegible]

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Apl. 21.—Distribution of Prizes, Mody Bay Gymnasium.
Lecture, Framji Cowsji Institute.
Lecture, General Assembly Rooms, Kalbadevi.
„ 23.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 25.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Akbar Manufacturing Co.
Ratepayers' Election.
Karachi Spring Meeting.
„ 26.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 27.—Departure of Sir Lepel Griffin.
Departure of M. S. Sutlej.
„ 28.—Distribution of Prizes, Bombay Gymnastic Institution.
Karachi Spring Meeting.
„ 30.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Telephone Co.
May 1.—May Day.
„ 2.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 3.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 4.—Departure of M. S. Peshawur.
„ 7.—Bank Holiday (Scotland).
High Court closes.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Departure of Parsee Cricketers.
„ 9.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 10.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 11.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
„ 12.—Month of Ramadan commences.
Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 14.—Small Causes Court closes.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 16.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 17.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 18.—Departure of M. S. Shannon.
„ 20.—Pentecost.
„ 20.—Whit Monday (Bank holiday).
„ 22.—Holiday at Law Offices.
Departure of M. S. Assam.
„ 23.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 24.—The Queen-Empress' Birthday.
„ 29.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
„ 30.—Derby Day.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

The assault in a Railway Train.—Guard Brookes, who was recently convicted for assaulting Mrs. King, in a N. W. R. train, has been misconducting himself in jail, and giving trouble, rendering it necessary that he should be punished by being put in irons.

Dewan Luchman Dass.—In the great Mahomedan Fair at Huzrubul in Srinagar, a lage meeting was held on the 13th, and resolutions were passed approving of Dewan Luchman Dass' dismissal, and expressing full confidence in Raja Amar Singh.

Punjab Appointments.—Mr. J. G. Silcock is appointed to officiate as Divisional Judge, Jhelum, with effect from the 10th of April, *vice* Mr. T. Troward proceeding on furlough ; Mr. E. P. Henderson, Barrister-at-Law, relieved Mr. H. T. Rivaz of the duties of Government Advocate, Punjab, on return from leave on the 14th of April. Captain F. W. Egerton is appointed District Judge of Simla, with effect from the 12th of April.

Curious Case at Lucknow.—A curious case has just terminated in the City Magistrate's Court. On the 28th March, at 10 a.m., the house of a Nawab, who is said to have 19 decrees against him, was entered, the outer door being open according to the decree-holders and serving peon's story and also the Secretary of the Board, which the Magistrate has believed ; but according to the Nawab, who, by the bye, is the grandson of a king, and his servants only an attempt was made to force open the outer door, and the attempt was stoutly resisted by the Nawab's servants who were the victors. Complaints were lodged by the Nawab's Dewan in the Magistrate's Court, and the peon reported to the District Judge that he was expelled while trying to serve his writ. The District Judge sent the case to the magisterial authorities, and both sides have been fined Rs. 51, which gives the right to appeal. The Debtors Act came into force on the very day the affair took place, and it was agreed that this was the last chance the decree-holders had of executing the warrant. Probably the whole matter will be again hotly contested in appeal.

DIVINE SERVICES.

Third Sunday after Easter, April 22.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).—Agouther in G.
Hymns 132, 315 and 107.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-15 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. A. [illegible]
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Clarke Whitfield.
Anthem.—"With Angels and Archangels—Hopkins.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday.—7-15 a.m.—Usual Celebration.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, MALABAR [illegible]

7-30 a.m.—M[illegible]

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
Daily Prices—Beef—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 2 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb.	0 1 3
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 3
Shins, large, each	0 4 0
Do. small, each	0 3 6
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 6
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 3 6
Heart, each	0 1 3
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
per Sirloin lb.	0 3 6
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0
Beef Salt, English	0 7 0
Mutton— 1st Sort. 2nd	
Saddle, per lb.	0 4 0 0 3 0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6 0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0 0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6 0 2 0
Breast large	0 3 0 0 2 3
Do. small	0 2 0 0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 6 —
Kidneys, each	0 1 0 0 1 0
Suet, per lb.	0 3 0 0 3 0
Sugar—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 10 0
Sugaroandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 3
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0 14 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 8 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 9
Bread—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0 1 6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0 5 0
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0 2 6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 8
Bajri, Rice, per lb.	0 0 6
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—	
Pigs. (Roasted), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0
Bacon, per lb.	0 4 0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Pork, Salt, English	0 12 0
Boiled Lard, per lb.	0 8 0
Fruits—	
Pineapple, large, each	0 8 0
Do. Small per each	0 3 0
Pomeloes, large, each	1 8 0
Do. small, each	0 8 0
Guavas, large, per dozen	1 0 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 8 0
Orange, large, per dozen	1 0 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 8 0
Melons, water, large, each	0 10 0
Do. do. small, per each	0 5 0
Do. do. Musk, large, per each.	0 5 0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0 2 0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0 6 0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0 4 0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0 3 0
Limes, sweet, per dozen	1 0 0
Do. sour, per dozen	0 1 6
Pomegranate, Muscat, per doz.	3 0 0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	2 0 0
Mangoes, Afose, per dozen	9 0 0
Do. Payree, per dozen	6 0 0
Do. Common, per doz	1 0 0
Figs, Bombay, per doz.	2 0 0
Apples Verona, per doz	3 0 0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0 2 0
Chekoos per dozen	1 0 0
Moosumbees Malta, per doz.	2 8 0
Dry Fish—	
Pompret, white, large, per each	0 1 3
Do. small do.	0 1 0
Surmaye, large, per each	1 0 0
Do. small do.	0 4 0
Palah, large	0 1 6
Do. small	0 0 9
Dhomee, large, each	0 0 9
Do. small, per dozen	0 0 6
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0 0 6
Do. small per dozen	0 0 6
Do[illegible] per dozen	0 0 4
Donugrya, [illegible]	0 0 4
Grain—	
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4 10 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	[illegible]

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, Monday, April 16, 1888.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Stocks.	Paid up	Last 2 years Divd.	
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	2 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	5 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	186
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	5 p.ct.	150
Bank of Bengal	500	6 p.ct.	900
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	140
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	100	4 p.ct.	130
Delhi & London Bank	£25	1½ p.ct.	140
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	125
Masonic Bank, Ld.	100	4½ p.ct.	110
National Bank of India	£12½	2½ p.ct.	130
Oudh Commercial Bank	100	5 p.ct.	108
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4½ p.ct.	106
Simla Bank Corporation	325	3 p.ct.	...
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)	100	4 p.ct.	70

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agra Pressing Co.	100	.....	...
Agricultural Phosphates	100	y 10 p.ct.	25
Alipore Coal Co.	100	5 p. ct.	103
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs.	.....	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	5 p. ct.	170
Barnagore Jute Fa tory	£10	y 5 p.ct.	91
Bengal Coal Co.	1000	6 p. ct.	1,580
B. Bamgunda Copper (preference A shares)	£15	.....	16½
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	.....	8
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	...
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	7½ p.ct.	1
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y nil.	...
Do. Telephone Co.	100	8 p. ct.	20
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 11 p.sh	880
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3 p. ct.	65
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	5	87
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	15 p. ct.	170
Calcutta Central Press	100	y 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	96
Do. Steam Co.	100	6 p. ct.	118
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	3 p. ct.	23
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	8 p.ct.	112
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	81
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	8 p. ct.	99
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	8 p. ct.	105
Do. Woollen Mills	50	5 p. ct.	61
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	75
Crown Brewery Mussri	100	y 8 p.ct.	110
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	110
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	6 p. ct.	116
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	.....	50
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	93
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	.....	...
Dumdum Cotton Mills	100	nil.	80
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	85
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	500	4 p. ct.	355
Equitable Coa. Co., Ld.	250	3 p. ct.	39
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing	100	nil.	57
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.	200
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	117
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2 p. ct.	86
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	75	nil.	34
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs. 5 p.sh.	110
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	102
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	91
Kamarhatty Jute Mills	50	6 p. ct.	125
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	110
Kankanarrah C.	59	nil.	55
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	.....	110
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	4 p. ct.	77
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 15 p. ct.	...
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	.....	...
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	...
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p.ct.	...
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p. ct.	...
Naemyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	...
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	6 p. ct.	...
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	...
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	4 p. ct.	...
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y 5 p. ct.	...
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	...
Ranegunge Coal Assn.	100	y 6 p. ct.	...
Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.	...
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	2 p. ct.	...
Scindia Paper Mills Co.	£1	.....	...
Do. Vendors Shares	£1	.....	...
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	...
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	...
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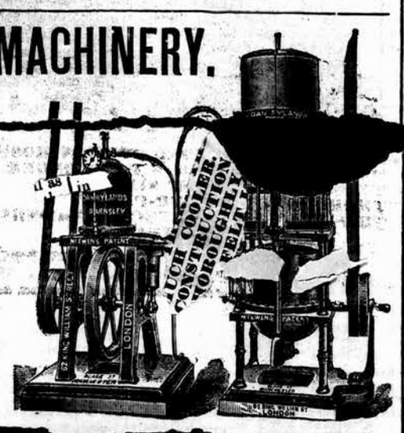

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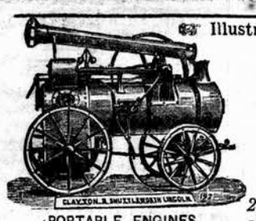

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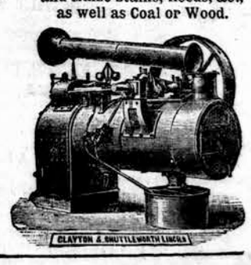

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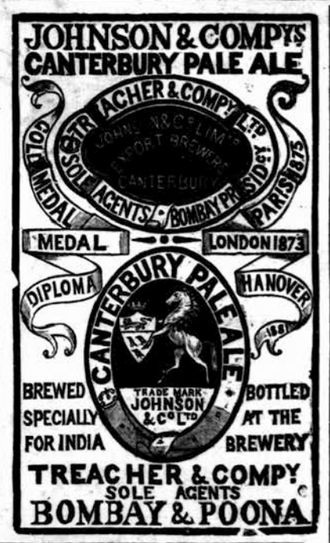
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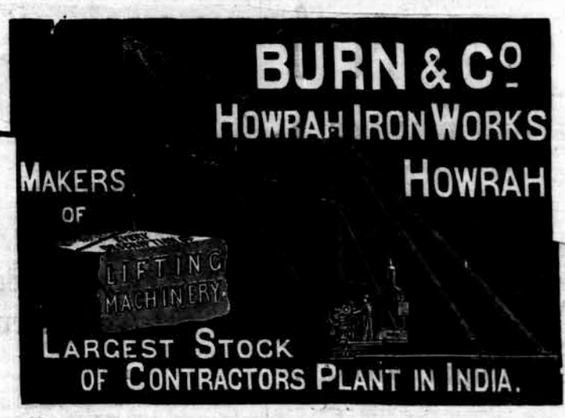

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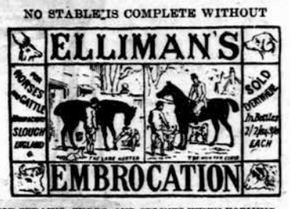

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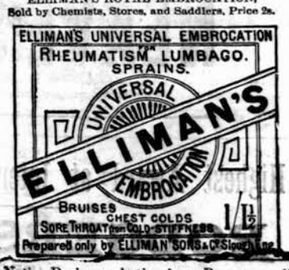

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